THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 100. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Startling News from Winnipeg.

Brownlow on Reconstruction.

The Flood in the Northwest.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

The United States Mail Steamer "General Lytle" on Fire, but Saved by a Patent "Extinguisher."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 25th says:—

Instead of having to chronicle the destruction of one of the finest of the three splendid steamers of the Louisville Mail line, and of recounting the horrible scenes and loss of life by fire and water that generally accompany such a disaster, it is our pleasing duty to write of her deliverance and rescue from such an end, by the fortunate circumstances that, through the liberality of the President and owners, she was, some four months ago, supplied with portable fire extinguishers, one of which, on Friday evening last, was the sole means of saving this vessel.

The Lytle left her wharf at Louisville at the regular hour on Friday evening last, April 22, under the command of Captain David Whitten. There was, as usual, a large number of passengers on board, including many ladies and children, besides her regular quantity of freight. The vessel had proceeded about thirty miles on her trip to this city, when, at about 6 o'clock P. M., the chief pilot, Charles Dittman, who was steering at the time, discovered smoke issuing from the deck convenient to the larboard smokestack. Quick as thought he transferred his duty to his assistant, Mr. M. C. Brehanny, who is a registered pilot, and who was sitting at his side, and repairing to the spot he discovered the steamer to be on fire. He rushed below only in time to see the flames and smoke simultaneously break out through one of the state-rooms. The alarm flew over the ship, and promptly all hands were at their posts, and buckets of water, which were all ready filled, and standing within a few feet of the blazing woodwork, were quickly emptied upon it, but seemingly with no effect. The captain immediately rushed to the pilot, Mr. Brehanny, and ordered him to run the steamer on shore.

None but those who have been on board a steamer when the alarm of fire goes round can form any idea of the wild excitement and alarm that prevail. Deeds are done quickly and sharp: and men at such a time, when a minute becomes, as it were, an hour, have an opportunity of showing the almost sublime power of what is known as presence of mind. While the flames were bursting forth and destroying the beautiful, gilded ceiling and cornices of the grand saloon, the steward of the vessel, Jacob Light, appears on the scene with a red cylindrical vessel on his back, which was marked "Universal Fire Extinguisher," and which had laid on its shelf in an obscure corner for the last four months, regarded by many, no doubt, as an entirely superfluous article of furniture; but now, when least expected, the moment of danger had come when its power was to be relied upon. The faucet was turned, while the point of the little hose was aimed at the unsparing element.

The white expanding acid stream flew out and instantly every spot it touched stopped blazing and only smoked. All eyes saw that the ship was saved. The order to run the fine vessel ashore was countermanded, and she again resumed her course. The fierce flames could make no headway in the face of that tiny stream sent forth from the little scientific prodigy. In less than a minute the fire was completely extinguished. The whole occurrence probably did not occupy more time than it takes to read the narration of it. The chief pilot, Charles Dittman, says:—"The boat could not possibly have been saved by any other means at hand." It was a moment of triumph for the little Portable Fire Extinguisher, for dozens of buckets of water had been thrown on the flames without subduing them in the least. There were four of the extinguishers on board, each situated in a different part of the vessel. The other three were rapidly brought to the scene of the fire, but they were not needed, and were returned to their places without having been used.

THE FLOOD.

A Deluge in the Northwest—Dubuque, Dunleith, and Galena Partially Submerged—Only a Four-story Elevator Visible at La Crosse.

From the Dubuque Times, April 20.

The old Mississippi still continues to spread himself out in awful vastness, and at the present writing has attained a dimension that will probably never be witnessed again during the present generation. The water is now some inches over the high water mark of 1859, and still rising. The lower part of the city is almost completely submerged. Every street is converted into a river, the sidewalks into lakes and ponds, while cellars are flooded, causing unwonted commotion among the beef and pork barrels, the potatoes and preserves, the cabbages and onions. Yesterday a number of families residing on Washington and Fifteenth streets were compelled to evacuate in a hurry, removing their household goods in boats. At the foot of Fourth street the trestle work of the railroad track has spread out, rendering it unsafe for trains, and the passengers and baggage from the east were brought over on the ferry yesterday morning. Dunleith, from this point, appears to be flooded, and yesterday canoes actually sailed into the cellar of the store occupied by Mr. C. J. Corkery. Nearly all of the sawmills, machine shops, and factories have been compelled to suspend operations. Of course, considerable damage has been committed, but what this will amount to in dollars and cents it is impossible to state at the present time.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, April 20.

The train from the east, contrary to general expectation, arrived shortly after the usual time last night, notwithstanding the terrific flood at the Prairie du Chien crossing of the Mississippi. At that place the water reached the floor of the verandah of the Dousman House, which is reached by a temporary floating dock leading from the ferry-boat. The ferry commences nearly two miles from the Dousman House, and the passengers reach the cars on the McGregror side, something like half a mile up the ravine, by which the railroad track runs down to the river. The confluence of the Wisconsin and Mississippi at Prairie du Chien and the flood coming out of the former river is the reason for the rise being so much greater there than here. The telegraph poles are washed away for quite a distance at Prairie du Chien, and the wires are down.

From the Galena (Ill.) Gazette, April 19.

The river is now two or three inches higher than it has been known by the present generation. A report was circulated this morning that the river was again rapidly rising at St. Paul, which led many to believe that we should get two or three more feet here. This report, however, has not been confirmed. The water here has advanced only about five inches in the last twenty-four hours, and the general belief is that it will come to a stand by to-morrow or next day. While many people have been driven from their places of business, no serious damage has been done as far as can be seen, although the foundations of many buildings must be more or less injured by the water. Skiffs continue to carry provisions and supplies along some of our principal streets.

From the Winona Republican, April 20.

A steamboat captain who came up the river from St. Louis the other day stopped his craft at the spot where formerly existed La Crosse, which he distinguished by the appearance of the fourth story of the railroad elevator just above the surface of the water. Failing to find any signs of life he let loose a dove, after the example of Noah during the flood, but that winged explorer shortly returned to the boat, bearing not a solitary indication that the water had commenced to subside. Whether the inhabitants of that unfortunate city have retired to the mountains, or whether they have all found a watery grave, the navigator of the Mississippi was totally unable to ascertain, and his cargo was therefore brought up to this city and discharged, for the benefit of the survivors of our unfortunate sister city, if any such there may prove to be.

BROWNLOW ON RECONSTRUCTION.

The Radical Organs in Tennessee "Drawing it Too Mild."

Senator Brownlow has written a letter to the editor of the Knoxville *Chronicle* (radical), from which we make the following extract:—

Having now spoken of the good qualities of your newspaper, I must say a word of its bad qualities. It is too mild in its tone, and altogether too conciliatory, considering the party with which you have to deal, and how violent and hostile towards the loyal people that party is. We have Governor Senter with us, and, as I am told, he has been before the Reconstruction Committee of the House. His testimony is said to have been strong against the Ku-Klux party and altogether satisfactory to the Republicans. I expect the committee of the House to report a bill looking to the reconstruction of Tennessee. We propose to wipe out the Legislature and the late convention, and order an election of a new Legislature under the old law, and with a new registration, leaving the executive and judiciary undisturbed. The bill will meet with opposition in the House from the Democracy and the tender-footed Republicans, but will, nevertheless, pass.

In the Senate we will have less trouble, as we are divided politically, sixty Republicans to ten Democrats. They will of course go on to elect judges in Tennessee. What Governor Senter will feel it his duty to do I am unable to say; but if I were Governor, I would refuse to commission their judges and other officers. That party has made a great noise over the increase of the State debt by the issuance of bonds to pay the five years' interest they had repudiated by the Rebellion, and bonds issued under my administration to put our railroads in order. They call it the Brownlow despotism, extravagance, and swindling. They promised to wipe out radicalism and renew an era of prosperity. What have they done? Are they building up the towns and waste places? Are real estate and rents advancing or falling off? Let the mechanics and day laborers of Knoxville answer the question.

The fifth month of the present session is passing off rapidly, and I am pleased to be able to inform you that I am the only man in the Senate who has never been absent a day. I make no speeches; but the ayes and nays show me to be always right, voting for extreme radical measures. If I had not lost my voice it is likely I would be talking too, though we have quite too much talking in both houses.

WESTON THE WALKER.

A Mile in 9 Minutes and 30 Seconds—Mr. Greeley as Starter.

Weston, the walker, delivered his lecture on "Athletic Exercise" last evening, at Steinway Hall. The lecture was well attended, about one-third of the audience being ladies. Mr. Horace Greeley and one or two other equally prominent gentlemen appeared on the stage about 8 o'clock, their approach having been signalled by peals of heroic music, produced by Dodworth's band, which occupied the upper gallery. Mr. Greeley was loudly applauded, and, indeed, his kindly face beamed with joy and anticipation. The programme of the evening contained the following note, which had evidently made the audience well disposed towards its author:—

NEW YORK TRIBUNE, NEW YORK, March 15, 1870—*Mr. Edward Payson Weston:*—My Kind Friend:—I cheerfully comply with your request that I preside at your appearance at Steinway Hall on the 26th April. The more so as I desire that you shall not lack encouragement to elevate the exercise of walking in our country in popularity and esteem.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

A gentleman, on reading the above, said quite audibly, "I do believe that if Dan Bryant were to ask Mr. Greeley to preside at a Shoo-fly seance Mr. Greeley would do so, and say that he earnestly wished to promote the shooing of flies in this country."

Mr. Greeley introduced Mr. Weston in a short and pithy speech, in which he said how sad a thing it was that Americans should neglect athletic exercise when it was well known to be of such invaluable service. However, we were improving in this particular, and it would not be long before foreigners would have no right to call us a bilious, lazy, self-neglectful, absurd, and uncomfortable people. We used too much tobacco and alcohol, and our cookery was not good. He was glad to learn that Walter Brown, the oarsman, was trying to make a match in England, and hoped he would succeed. But, as the audience had not come there to hear him talk, he would sit down, and allow the lecturer of the evening to do the talking.

As soon as Mr. Greeley had become as good as his word, Mr. Weston took the floor, and spoke for about an hour and a half. Whenever he said anything about the evil effects of the use of alcohol, his introducer smiled a smile of bland approbation. When the lecture was finished, Mr. Greeley told the band to play; and of course it obeyed.

At this moment the excitement was absolutely alarming. Mr. Greeley took out his watch and called "time," before time was; but when that important thing actually appeared, it seemed to attack Mr. Weston from behind, and send him forward with frightful velocity. Eighteen times and a little over he had to speed around the room before catching up with the other end of the mile, which had been fastened to the floor immediately in front of Mr. Greeley, to prevent it from escaping. Once the terrible walker has passed the judges' stand. The ladies are stretching their pretty necks to see him in his mad career. Twice, thrice—now you see him, and now you don't see him. He begins to switch the calves of his legs—can this be to make them keep up with his body? Horrible thought! It cannot be—it must not! At the twelfth time of passing Mr. Greeley's face has become absolutely severe—*simplex munditiis*. Mr. Weston seizes a glass of water and drains it before you can say "Jack Robinson." Mr. Greeley's face is becoming grand. Oh that the walker were to round twenty times instead of eighteen! Then that face would be transfigured and transfixed sublimity. Seventeen times! Mr. Greeley's hands are convulsed, and his feet begin to twitch. Eighteen times! Hurrah! And, as the judge says "the feat was accomplished in 9·30," a bland smile seems to fill the stage, for there is yet hope for the youth of America.—*N. Y. World, to-day.*

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Cotton quiet and weak; middling uplands 23¾c. State and Western Flour a shade firmer; State, $4·60@5·45; Western, $4·65@6·20; Southern firm but quiet at $5·90@9·15. Wheat advanced 1c., with a fair export and milling demand; No. 1 spring, $1·19@1·19½; No. 2, $1·13@1·15. Corn dull and declining; new mixed Western $1·10@1·12. Oats dull; State, 66@68. Beef quiet. Pork steady; mess, $28·25; prime, $21@22·25. Lard steady; steam, 16¼@16½c. Whisky dull at $1·06¼.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Judge Russel.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning ex-Judge Abram D. Russel dropped off his chair at his residence, No. 124 Second avenue, New York, and expired in a few minutes. He had just come from the theatre with his family, and was enjoying his usual cigar before retiring for the night. Judge Russel was a native of South Carolina, and was in his seventieth year. He went to New York while yet quite young, in company with his father, who had a high standing in the community. After graduating he entered upon the study of law, and, having been admitted to the bar, practiced very successfully up the year 1857, when he became a favorite with the Tammany Society and was elected City Judge, holding office for four years. He was succeeded by Judge McCunn, who subsequently resigned his office, and Judge Russel was appointed to fill the vacancy on the 7th of January, 1864. In 1865 he was re-elected, and continued in office up to the 31st of December, 1869. He was a candidate for re-election, but failed to receive the nomination from Tammany. Several years ago, when garroting was reduced to a science, Judge Russel made an example of a young man brought before him for this offense. He was charged with robbery in the first degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for forty years. After a few years the Judge united in a petition to the Governor for his pardon.

Death of a Poet's Sister.

The funeral of Miss Halleck, sister of the late Fitz-Greene Halleck, took place at Guilford, Conn., on Saturday afternoon. Among the old friends of the poet present were Mr. Charles Elliot, Judge Betts of New Haven, and General Wilson, biographer of the poet. Miss Halleck possessed these rare conversational powers that characterized her brother, and very strongly resembled him in disposition and personal appearance. She was the last of her family, and with her death the race of the poet becomes extinct.

WINNEPEG.

Permission Refused Great Britain to March Troops Through American Territory.

The N. Y. *Herald* publishes the following highly important, if true, despatch from Washington:

I have very high authority for the statement that soon after it was determined by the British authorities to send an expedition to the Winnipeg country to suppress the rebellion there, Mr. Minister Thornton hinted to Secretary Fish that it would be very desirable to have permission to transport the Dominion troops over the United States territory or waters into the theatre of war. Secretary Fish very plainly indicated that the United States could not grant such permission. Mr. Thornton, feeling this to be not at all encouraging, or, perhaps, not having in the first place contemplated actually asking permission, dropped the subject, and no reference, I am informed, has since been made to it in the official communication between the parties. Secretary Fish, however, as I am reliably informed, brought the matter before the attention of the President and his Cabinet at a regular Cabinet meeting that occurred soon after. The propriety of allowing British troops to pass over our soil or through our waters to the Red River country for the purpose of putting down a rebellion was fully discussed, and it was unanimously agreed that such a thing could not be permitted. Every member of the Cabinet concurred in this view. I take it that this announcement of the status of the administration on so important a question ought to silence the grumblings and growlings of those people who have been declaring for weeks past that the President and Secretary Fish would cheerfully yield compliance to the wishes of the British authorities.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Adjourned.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

The Criminal Court and the Common Pleas are not in session to-day, the Judges being engaged in consultation over the District-Attorneyship.

Civil Cases.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

In the case of McKibben vs. Martin, a feigned issue to try the ownership of property in the Merchants' Hotel, before reported, the jury were unable to agree and were discharged.

Richard Langdon vs. Davis, Fales & Co. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $374·51.

Charles D. Supplee & Co. vs. B. A. McDonald. An action on a book account to recover for work done. The defense set forth that plaintiff's claim was excessive. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Thayer.

Archibald Barron vs. John McCrystal. An action of replevin to recover goods at the Log Cabin tavern, alleged to have been unlawfully retained from plaintiff. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $1081?62.

Eli M. Bruce vs. John Rettew. An action of replevin to recover a church organ, alleged to have been purchased from plaintiff by one Whetmore, who gave in payment a bogus check, and afterwards pledged with the defendant. On trial.

Coal Sales in New York.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Eighty-thousand tons of Scranton coal sold to-day. The attendance was large, and lump sold at prices varying from $4·20@4·32½; steamboat at $4·20@4·25; grate at $4·40@4·45; egg at $4·52½@4·57½; stove at $5·25@5·30; and chestnut at $4·27@4·32½, being a decline in all descriptions but lump.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, April 27.—Arrived, steamship China, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 27.—Passed out—Bark Deborah Pennell, for Portland; brigs Alfred, for River la Plate, Harry and Gem, for West Indies; and schr Wm. Bowen, for Newfoundland.

Passed in for Baltimore—Steamship Cuba, from Havana, and ship Grey Eagle, from Rio. Passed out—Schr Dawn, for Santos.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 27

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....54 | 11 A. M.....67 | 2 P. M.....74

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Tantamount, Davis, St. Mary's, Ga., Souder & Adams.

Br. schr Adelia, Trafton, St. Johns, N. B., C. C. Van Horn.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Diamond State, Wood, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Buckeye, Shropshire, 14 days from Norfolk, Va., with lumber to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Tennessee, Polk, 5 days from Salisbury, Md., with lumber to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr John Mace, Brittingham, 4 days from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Rappahannock, Edwards, 19 days from Richmond, Va., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Sunset, Polk, 5 days from Salisbury, Md., with lumber to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Thomas Ware, Abdill, 7 days from James river, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr E. S. Conant, Gerrish, from Bucksville, S. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets—vessel to Souder & Adams.

Schr J. H. Marvel, Quillin, 14 days from Norfolk, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Compromise, Perry, 5 days from Savannah, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Rhodella Blew, Haley, from Boston.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Portlaw, Rice, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was at Bermuda 22d inst., discharging her cargo.

Bark Carletta was loading part of cargo of ship Portlaw, at Bermuda 22d inst.

Schrs L. W. Wheeler, Lewis, and Adelina, Wright, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 14th inst.

Schr Adolph Hugel, Robinson, at Cienfuegos 16th inst., from Pensacola.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A Terrible Affair in Richmond.

Fall of the Court-House.

The McFarland Murder Trial.

The Yellow Fever Season.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Terrible Accident in Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 27.—A large crowd were in the upper portion of the Capitol building, where the Supreme Court of Appeals is located, to hear the decision in the Mayoralty case. About 11 o'clock A. M. the floor gave way beneath the dense weight, precipitating the crowd to the floor below, which was that of the House of Delegates. It is hard to ascertain at present the extent of the injuries, so great is the excitement, but some are killed, and a large number seriously injured. Many escaped the terrible fall by jumping into the windows when the floor gave way. The wounded are now being attended to.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

The Monitor Dictator

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

is in Samana Bay, but will shortly receive orders to proceed to Havana. The vessels of the fleet, during the yellow fever season, will be kept constantly moving from one port to another, to prevent the spread of disease.

The Oneida.

A brother of the late Captain Williams, of the Oneida, was at the Navy Department yesterday for the purpose of settling the accounts of the latter. Secretary Robeson has decided not to attempt to raise the Oneida. She will be sold as she is. Offers have already been made for the wreck.

The Fifteenth Amendment Celebration.

On the application of Senator Kellogg, the Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order relieving the New Orleans Custom House officers from duty on Saturday, in order that they may attend the ceremonies in honor of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. A similar order will be issued by the Postmaster-General.

The Head of the Calendar.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Senate has placed a bill to enforce the provisions of the fifteenth amendment at the head of the calendar, so that it may be taken up as soon as the Appropriation bill is out of the way. There is a general pressure from leading Republicans throughout the country to have it passed as soon as possible, so that it may become operative in time to register negroes for the fall elections.

Secretary Boutwell

was at the Capitol to-day relative to the Funding bill. He says he is satisfied that a bill of some kind will be reported; that it will go through the House, and that it will finally be settled in committee of conference. He does not expect to get the sort of bill he wants, but he says he will be satisfied with any bill that will enable him to fund the debt at a lower rate of interest than what he is now paying.

Postal Telegraphy.

The Select Committee on Postal Telegraph Lines to-day decided to hear Mr. Hubbard in favor of the measure, and Mr. Orton in opposition to it. The committee will meet to-morrow for this purpose.

FROM NEW YORK.

The McFarland Trial.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The court opened at 11 A. M. The insanity business being under consideration, one of the jurymen compared it to a long and tedious sermon of which every body was tired.

Edward P. Niver, night watchman at the city prison, testified to the general sleeplessness of the prisoner. Frequently saw a light burning late at night in the cell of the prisoner; often complained that he could not sleep.

Dr. Hammond's examination was then resumed. Witness repeated that he came to the conclusion that the congestion of the brain with which the prisoner suffered was the cause of his having committed the deed. All the indications of the prisoner's case led witness to the opinion that McFarland was insane at the time, and he thought that if he kept away from the *Tribune* office he would not be likely to explode as he did.

Fire at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 27.—Clark's machine works in Syell street were destroyed by fire last night, and Michael Flunkett, a watchman, perished in the flames. The loss on property is $20,000; insurance, $9000.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 114½. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 114; do. 1864, do., 113½; do. 1865 do., 113½; do. do. new, 112; do. 1867, 113¾; do. 1868, 113¾; 10-40s, 107⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 69½; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Canton Company, 72½; Cumberland preferred, 38½; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 95¾; Erie, 24; Reading, 100½; Adams Express, 62½; Michigan Central, 125; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 106¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92½; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Fatal Accidents.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—Five companies of the 17th United States Infantry passed through this city yesterday afternoon, *en route* from Richmond, Virginia, to Sioux City, Iowa. While waiting at Calvert depot for the night train on the Northern Central Railroad, on which they were to proceed West, Dennis Hardy, private in Company H, in attempting to get on the locomotive, fell and was run over, and died from the effects of the injuries received.

Mrs. Miscoll, aged sixty, was run over and killed at Glencoe station, on the same road, yesterday.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—Cotton quiet and nominally 23c. Flour fairly active and firm. Receipts light. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn higher; white, $1·11@1·12; yellow, $1·10@1·12. Oats firm at 62@65c. Mess Pork firm at $29. Bacon active; rib sides, 16¼c.; clear do., 17c.; shoulders, 13¾c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard firm at 17c. Whisky dull at $1·04@1·05.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 27—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 94 for both money and account. American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, old, 87¾; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 86. Stocks dull; Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 111½; Great Western, 27½.

LIVERPOOL, April 27—11·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11¾@11¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Corn, 29s. 6d.

LONDON, April 27.—Tallow quiet. Sperm Oil quiet. Common Rosin steady. Refined Petroleum and Linseed Oil quiet and steady.

PARIS, April 27.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 74f. 37c.

ANTWERP, April 27.—Petroleum opened active and firm at 53f.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 27—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94; for account, 94@94¼. American securities steady; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; 1865s, old, 88; 1867s, 89½. Stocks steady; Great Western, 27.

LIVERPOOL, April 27—2 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11@11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. Beef, 108s. 6d. Lard, 70s.

FRANKFORT, April 27.—U. S. Bonds opened firm but quiet.

HAVRE, April 27.—Cotton opened quiet at 134f. on the spot.

BREMEN, April 27.—Petroleum opened firm at 6 thalers 11 groats.

HAMBURG, April 27.—Petroleum opened firm.

THIRD EDITION

The Richmond Tragedy.

An Unparalleled Disaster.

Two Hundred Persons Injured.

Partial List of the Killed.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Richmond Disaster—Another Account.

RICHMOND, April 27.—A terrible calamity occurred here this morning. The floor of the Court of Appeals in the State Capitol gave way and precipitated the hundreds therein assembled to hear the decision in the Mayoralty case of Ellyson and Chahoon, upon the conservative caucus then sitting in the Hall of the House of Delegates below. It is impossible to ascertain the extent of the injuries at this hour.

Among the killed are J. H. Aylett, a distinguished lawyer; Dr. J. B. Brock, reporter for the *Enquirer and Examiner*; Samuel Eaton, Clerk of Mayor Chahoon; Captain William A. Charters, Chief of the Fire Department; N. P. Howard, a lawyer; Asa Levy, a Richmond merchant; Charles Watson, of Danville Railroad; Hugh Hutcheson, Lewis N. Webb, of this city;——Schofield, brother of General Schofield; R. H. Maury, Jr., Senator Bland (colored), and Powhattan Roberts.

It is supposed that twenty members of the State Legislature are killed and wounded. The Judges of the Court of Appeals all escaped unhurt. Ex-Governor Wells was badly injured. L. H. Chandler, counsel for Chahoon in the Mayoralty case, was injured. James Mason and Judge Meredith, counsel for Ellyson, were also badly hurt.

About 200 persons were hurt by the accident. The greatest excitement prevails, and hundreds of persons in the Capitol Square are weeping and wailing as the dead and dying are brought out of the building. Governor Walker escaped unhurt, though on the floor of the court room at the time.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Amendments to the Tariff Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Ways and Means Committee did not take up the Funding bill to-day, but considered the condition of the Tariff before the House. A majority of the committee, in view of the defeat of the recommendations on iron, resolved to strike out a large number of items which they are satisfied could not get through the House. These affect New England interests chiefly. The protectionists are now satisfied that the bill will fail, and that its formal defeat is only a question of time.

The Postal Telegraph.

Washburn's Select Committee on the Postal Telegraph bill had a meeting to-day, and agreed to amend certain features of the bill. The committee is divided to such an extent that it is not expected any bill will be reported.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—On motion of Mr. Rice, a conference was asked on the House bill relating to the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas.

Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the removal of causes in certain cases from State courts to United States courts, and for other purposes.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report upon fixing the time for the election of representatives and delegates in the Congress of the United States, postponing indefinitely the Senate bills, and in favor of the House bill on the subject.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to incorporate the Connecting Railway of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Pratt asked leave to deliver some remarks upon the power of Congress to compensate loyal owners in the South for property destroyed or used by the Government during the war.

Mr. Stewart desired to have the bill for the enforcement of the fifteenth amendment made a special order.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) desired it to be understood that as soon as the pending calendar was gone through with he would move to take up the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. Ferry said the bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment would occasion considerable debate, and could as well be acted upon at any time during the session.

The third section, in effect, repealed every registry law in the United States. He would vote for the bill, but thought other equally pressing business should not be pushed aside. He called for the yeas and nays on the motion to make the bill a special order.

Mr. Stewart desired to have the bill passed, so as to be made operative in time for certain State elections soon to be held.

Messrs. Edmunds and Corbett favored the motion of Mr. Stewart, which was then agreed to—yeas, 38; nays, 12.

The Chair announced that the bill would come up in order as soon as the first special order (the Franking bill) was disposed of.

Mr. Pratt, on leave, then addressed the Senate upon the principle involved in the bill for the settlement of claims for quartermaster and commissary stores furnished to or taken by the United States within the States in rebellion during the late war.

House.

Mr. Schenck moved a call of the House. Negatived—yeas 54, nays 113.

Mr. Kerr, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for additional terms of the United States Courts at New Albany and Evansville, Indiana. Passed.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill giving construction to a provision of the act of April 20, 1870, in reference to the more efficient government of the Rebel States. Passed.

Mr. Paine introduced a bill to reduce the duties on imports. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Farnsworth, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill removing disabilities from Charles J. Stockbridge, Charles E. Bollis, Hugh C. McIntyre, George T. Haswell, Camillus Jones, James G. Zawell, John D. Jones, L. W. Cooper, and John G. Scott, all of Texas.

Mr. Wood made the objection that the bill had not been considered by the committee.

Mr. Farnsworth had read an endorsement on the bill by a majority of the committee, including three of the four Democratic members, consenting to its being reported.

The Speaker put the question to the House, whether the bill should be received as the report of the Reconstruction Committee, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) asked when the Reconstruction Committee would present a general bill on the subject.

Mr. Farnsworth said he was prepared to report such a bill at any moment, but he was only acting as chairman of the committee in the absence of the chairman, Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts.

In further reply to Mr. Brooks he said that the bill applied to only nine persons in Texas who have been elected to office there, and could not qualify because of their disabilities. There was no sort of objection to the removal of their disabilities.

Mr. Wood protested against the presentation of such a paper, and calling it a report of a committee.

Messrs. Beck, Morgan, and Woodward replied to Mr. Wood's objection.

Mr. Cobb (Wis.) moved to include the name of H. R. Simonds, of Texas. Agreed to.

Mr. Peters moved to include the name of Richard Jordan, of Texas, formerly of Maine. Agreed to.

Mr. Cox declared for himself and his colleague (Mr. Brooks), who opposed these partial bills, that they were in favor, as the great body of the House was, of a general system of amnesty.

These bills were confessedly got up for the purpose of enabling men to take office, and were nothing more nor less than premiums given to certain parties for their profligacy in politics. The negroes of the South were far more generous towards their white brethren than the House of Representatives was. He would rather trust their kindness of heart, their generosity of disposition, than he would trust the white representatives who were postponing and postponing till the day of judgment.

Mr. Morgan condemned the course of the two gentlemen from New York, Messrs. Cox and Brooks, in reference to those disability bills, and he wanted the fact to go to the country that only two or three gentlemen on the Democratic side of the House objected to the removal of political disabilities from the people of the South.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Opinions upon the Plebiscite.

Daru Advises an Affirmative Vote.

Thiers Says the People Should not Vote at all.

Another Candidate for Spanish Royalty.

Reported Defeat of the Cubans.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Irish Military Districts.

LONDON, April 27.—In accordance with the provisions of the bill for the preservation of life and property in Ireland, recently enacted, several districts have been proclaimed in that island.

Death of a Distinguished Frenchman.

PARIS, April 27.—Alexandre Thomas Marie, President of the Assembly under the Provisional Government in 1848, died yesterday, at the age of seventy-three.

Daru an the Plebiscite.

It is reported to-day that ex-Minister Daru recommends the people to vote yes in May next.

The Spanish Throne.

PARIS, April 27.—The Madrid *Epoca* of yesterday says it is assured that Prince Frederick of Prussia is the candidate of the government for the throne of Spain. But the Emperor Napoleon has declared to Senor Olozaga, Spanish ambassador at Paris, that this solution of the question would be so grave that it might be a cause of war between France and Prussia.

Thiers on the Plebiscite.

M. Thiers has advised the people to abstain from voting altogether.

French Popular Meetings.

PARIS, April 27.—Many public meetings were held yesterday throughout the country to discuss matters relative to the *plebiscitum*. No disorders are reported.

Ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, April 27.—Arrived, steamer City of London, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 27.—Arrived, steamer Bremen.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Arrested on a Charge of Murder.

PROVIDENCE, April 27.—Rufus Waterman was arrested in Woonsocket this morning, charged with the murder of Daniel E. Lapham, who was found dead in the street in front of Waterman's residence some days ago.

Contemplated Prize Fight.

NORWICH, April 27.—Rumors are rife of a contemplated prize fight on Mystic Island, and full preparation has been made to repel any such invasion. William L. Brewer, the owner of the island, is determined to protect his property from such disgraceful raids, even at the expense of the lives of the raiders. Sheriff Wheeler, and Colonel McCord, of the 3d Regiment, are ready for them.

Obituary—Postmasters Appointed—Hon. John P. Hale.

BOSTON, April 27.—George W. Messenger, an alderman and prominent citizen of Boston, died to-day. The widow of Adjutant A. W. Brigham, killed in the assault on Petersburg, was appointed Postmistress at Natick.

The Hon. John P. Hale is to have a public reception at Dover, N. H., on his return home early in June.

FROM THE WEST.

St. Louis Politics.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—The City Council last night increased the bond of the City Treasurer from sixty to three hundred thousand dollars, and raised the salary from two to four thousand dollars.

The radical Central Committee have recommended Dwight Durkee, the present incumbent by appointment, for Treasurer, to be voted for at a special election next Tuesday, and the Democratic Central Committee recommended David G. Taylor for the same position. Both gentlemen are wealthy and prominent citizens, the latter having been Mayor several years ago.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Democratic State Convention.

ROCHESTER, April 27.—The Democratic State Convention assembled in this city to-day to nominate Judges of the New Court of Appeals, in accordance with the new provision of the constitution adopted last fall. Hiram Gray, of Chemung, was made permanent president, with a number of vice-presidents and secretaries.

FROM THE STATE.

Destructive Fire in Lancaster.

LANCASTER, April 27.—The factory of the Conestoga Cork Company was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss on building and stock about $50,000; insurance, $27,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FROM CUBA.

Defeat of the Rebels.

HAVANA, April 27.—The steamship Mariposa arrived this morning from New Orleans. According to Spanish reports, three battalions of Spanish forces attacked Modesto Diaz's rebel army in Macio Mountains yesterday, and after nine hours fighting, the rebels were defeated.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) said that he did not object to the removal of political disabilities.

Mr. Morgan—Yes, sir; you do. You object incessantly; you have never lost an opportunity to object. I know that you have taken the ground of wanting a bill of general amnesty, but nevertheless you have constantly and persistently objected to the removal of disabilities from the Southern people.

Mr. Brooks said it was well known that he had been in the very front rank of those who desired to remove individual disabilities, but he found that they were in the main removals for party purposes, while those who belonged to the Democratic party were refused removal of their disabilities. He believed that the hour had come for universal amnesty. From what he had heard and saw in the Southern negro Legislatures, he would rather trust for amnesty to the Africans of the South than he would to the majority of the House.

The whole object of his policy in opposing bills for individual amnesty had been to awaken and arouse the attention of the House to the injustice of that mode of procedure to procure early action for the removal of all disabilities.

Mr. Degeaer defended the Republican side of the House from the charge of vindictiveness in the matter of pardons, and said that he had never refused to endorse the petition of gentlemen for pardon who chose to ask for it over their own signature. There was a special reason for the immediate passage of this bill. The Governor of Texas was to be inaugurated to-morrow, and those persons had been elected to office, but could not qualify until their dis

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

TAXING INCOMES.

From the N. Y. Times.

There is no doubt that the popular sentiment is very much opposed to the income tax, but we are sure that the feeling is an impulsive one, and not at all based on deliberate reflection. The tax is unpopular in its operation, chiefly by reason of the inexperience of the people with regard to taxation in general. It is to be remembered that previous to the war we had little or no necessity in that direction. We had no public debt, and a very economical governmental machinery. We consequently had no need to put taxes upon the necessities of life, or in any way to impair the industries of the country. The case is very different now, and it is most remarkable to note the willingness of the people to submit to the burden. We doubt if history furnishes a parallel to the cheerful submission of our citizens to a degree of taxation, in a crude and repulsive form, which would not be tolerated for a moment in any other civilized country.

It is this cheerful and submissive temper which calls most loudly for careful consideration, and it ought to meet a corresponding treatment from Congress, as well as from the officials who have charge of the collection of taxes. The study should be how to lighten the burdens of the people, and at the same time to produce the necessary amount of funds; and not, as sometimes seems to be the case at Washington, to get the most out of the people without regard to the interests affected. On principle there is no question that the income tax is one of the best devices of the whole revenue scheme. It reaches interests which ought to be reached, and which cannot be so fairly reached in any other way. It falls upon a class which can best afford to pay, and which would otherwise evade their proper contribution to the general requirement of revenue. Yet while the imposition is eminently wise and salutary, it is one which is inevitably unpopular, simply because it falls upon a class who largely control popular sentiment. Hence the necessity for a politic regard to all those details which affect the general verdict.

The income tax is the most clamored about of any, for the reason that it has been the worst administered, besides being excessive in its rate. The regulations which have been made with reference to its collection have been inquisitorial and exceedingly offensive; but there is no doubt that the amount realized from it has been a clear gain to the mass of tax-payers, for the reason that it would not have been realized from any other source. But 272,843 persons out of our forty millions of people pay the tax, amounting to about thirty-five million dollars, and we venture to say that no equal amount is raised which falls upon a class better able to pay it. If we could get rid of the odious features of the collection, and could make the burden fall where it ought, the tax would be as popular as it now is odious. How best to do this is the problem; and it is one which Congress ought to consider very seriously. We are glad to see that there is a growing appreciation of this necessity, and that members are beginning to see that the popular demand for reform must be heeded.

That the present tax is excessive is very generally admitted, and that it is annoyingly collected there are thousands of witnesses to testify; but those facts do not afford a sufficient ground for its entire abolition. We have little doubt that, with a reduction from five to two, or even three per cent., an increase in the amount of exemption, and a more considerate and thorough collection, the tax could be made to yield far more than it does, and at the same time be popularized. While the fact is indisputable that we are raising altogether too much money by taxation, it is equally apparent that we have not yet learned the best methods and sources of revenue. English statesmen have made taxation a study, and they seem to have brought the science very nearly to perfection. With them the income tax is a favorite, just as it will be with us when we come to know it better. What we need is a general reduction of taxation, and to place the burden where it will be felt the least. We hold that a moderate and a properly collected income tax will be the most satisfactory and just of any that can be devised, and we hope the House of Representatives will firmly resist the effort of the Senate to keep it at its present figure, chiefly for the reason that we think such a course is calculated to make the tax odious and ultimately to cause its absolute repeal.

THE FIRST SUNDAY OF FREE RUM.

From the N. Y. Herald.

On Sunday last there was no police surveillance of the drinking-shops in the city and no active restraint upon the sale of beverages. There was rather a presumption on the part of the keepers of bar-rooms that they would not be interfered with than an understanding to that effect between them and the police. Many drinking-places were closed as usual, but the larger number were open in a quiet way. The initiated could get in at a side entrance, and an enterprising traveller would have found that the key was not turned against him even at the main entrance. This anomalous condition seems to have been the result of some uncertainty in regard to the present state of the law touching the sale of liquors on Sunday. There was so much done and undone by the Legislature in its action on the Excise law that it was not really known whether a Sunday clause was in force; and the dealers, on the one hand, feared to violate a law that might still be vital, while the police, on the other hand, were doubtful of authority to interfere with the traffic. As a fact, therefore, the dram trade was free, and it is a coincidence worthy of note that the murder return is very large. Four assaults—each one ending in death or likely so to end—are reported for that single day. Whisky was apparently the immediately exciting cause in every case.

The most flagrant of these outrages was the murder of O'Day, the direct consequence of a drunkard's quarrel. Doubtless in this case the city is well enough rid of the victim; but, as we cannot always be sure what sort of a man is to be taken off, it is none the less desirable to prevent even murders like this; and it is not in the least likely that this crime would have been committed if the parties had not been able to hide themselves from public view in a convenient rum shop. O'Day began the disturbance in the street, already the worse for the liquor he had taken, and if he had persisted then he would doubtless have been safely carried away by the police; but the adjournment to a saloon where the shutters were closed and the rum barrels open necessitated another end to the quarrel. If this slaughter and the three less desperate cases associated with it in the reports for Sunday are any indications of what Sunday is to be in the new state of law, the result in the minds of good citizens will not be favorable to this Democratic change. It will be observed, however, that the Attorney-General of the State has given an opinion that the sale of liquor on Sundays is still prohibited by law, and it is to be hoped that before another Sunday shall invite a murder carnival the Mayor and the police authorities will take steps to enforce the law, whatever it may be. Our local authorities have now greater power in the government of the city than they have had before for many years, and it is necessary for them to show that they are equal to the right use of that power.

"YOU LIE! YOU VILLAIN! YOU LIE!"

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The organs of the slums, and their feeble imitators among journals once respectable, but having lost their hold upon respectable readers, and now frantically appealing to the slums for support, continue to tell so many lies in their present spasmodic defense of the family relation against the onslaughts of the respectable part of the community, that it seems hardly worth while to expose them. Here, for example, is an instance of the lie, pure and simple, persisted in with an earnestness that shows the poor liar must think there is gain in it. In one column will be found the pretended report of a passage in a recent sermon of the Rev. O. B. Frothingham's, as published in the New York *Times;* in the other the exact words used by Mr. Frothingham, as taken down by a stenographer.

What the *Times* reported.	What Mr. Frothingham really said.
"The laws of matrimony should be so remodelled that the husband and wife could not be jealous of one another—so that the bond should not be merely a legal one, but that a condition of marriage should be a permission to each to act as he or she thought proper, and at the dictates of the feelings and affections."	"Suppose that the marriage relations were so regulated by law that the sacredness of marriage should be felt and acknowledged; that the husband and the wife should not be jealous of each other; that each should have the full privilege and right to property, to the use of talents, to the enjoyment of the proceeds of labor, so that the marriage bond should be a heart-bond, and not a legal one only; so that men and women should be bound together by their hopes, and beliefs, and trusts, and affections; and suppose that some knowledge could be imparted by which the conditions of wholesome, healthy, happy marriage should be understood; that marriages should not be, as they are now, so frequently the result of mere whim, impulse, or caprice, but should be the result of thoughtfulness and conscientiousness. What would be the event?"

Perhaps, on the general ground of the incapacity which has been so painfully evident since Governor Raymond's death, the original misrepresentation here might be excused. But the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Mr. Frothingham's Society waited upon the publisher of the *Times*, who is now (to the amusement of all who notice him) masquerading in Governor Raymond's old clothes as its editor, with the transcript of the stenographers' notes. Yet to this day the *Times* persists in its bold and foolish salnder. Is it any wonder that its circulation has so steadily declined, or that people think of it now almost as little as they do of the *Courier and Enquirer?*

CHARITABLE BLACK-MAIL.

From the N. Y. World.

Moral Chicago is disgusted at two recent occurrences in that city. Number one, that Mme. Rosa would not be interviewed by some ladies of its first families; number two, that Mme. Rosa's business agent would not consent to her singing in concert or in opera for an orphan asylum belonging to the city; that gentleman assigning as reasons that Mme. Rosa had just lost her *only* mother, and that she was hoarse. Now, if indignant Chicago is not satisfied with these reasons—which are sufficient ta excuse any public singer—will it reflect that even under the guise of charity it has no right to "black-mail" any actor or *cantatrice*. If Parepa-Rosa has received immense sums in Chicago, as the papers there have the good taste to assert in aggravation of her crime, it should be remembered that it was fairly earned, for Chicago never was known to contribute largely to any one's fortune without obtaining beforehand what it considered to be a full equivalent for its outlay.

It would certainly have been a gracious act for M'me Rosa to have sung for the orphans of Chicago. There are high precedents in her art for doing so. Ristori has played for the young Italians here; Patti has sung in Brooklyn recently for an Italian priest's church; M'me. Tietjens sings for Cardinal Cullen in his Cathedral whenever she visits Dublin, and even acts as *queteuse* at some charity collection, or "presides" at a table in a charity bazaar, selling her photograph and bouquets at enormous profits to the susceptible Irish youth.

But no one outside of Chicago has ever dreamed that these favors could be demanded of these ladies as of right. What would a Chicago newspaper editor think if some of his rather celebrated townswomen proposed to him that he should give a week's profits to a local charity, and then on his refusal complain that "we subscribe largely to your paper." This is Mme. Rosa's case exactly; but, even so, one is inclined to think that if she had been approached with proper deference—such as is due to her either in private or in public—she would have been only too glad to have consented. But asking her to a Chicago lunch, or pressing her to meet specimens of Chicago society, "the best people in the city," is hardly an inducement to her to perform even an act of charity.

CHINESE LABOR IN TEXAS.

From the Galveston Civilian.

The experiment with Chinese labor in Texas has now been three months in operation, and from every point of view has proved a decided success. The testimony of President Baker and the officers of the Central Railroad, in the further construction of which the first body of Chinese brought to Texas is at work, is unanimous as to the satisfactory deportment in every way of the men employed. Steady at their work, industrious when the contract hours of labor have expired, sober, frugal, willing, and mindful of the stipulations of their agreement, but exacting in the fulfilment of those in their favor, is the sum of the evidence in relation to them. They find no inconvenience in the climate, and enjoy good health thus far; nor do they anticipate any inability to stand the higher temperature of the coming summer.

In contrast with this state of affairs among the Chinese stands the fact that a number of the Swedes who came to labor on the same work have already given up their contract and left for Minnesota, declaring that they cannot endure the hot sun and must seek a colder climate. We think this result settles the question as to the class of labor that must be sought to revive the drooping industry of our coast country.

For railway construction, we are informed that President Baker of the Texas Central, President Young of the Northern, and Receiver Crosby of the Houston and New Orleans Railroad, all unite in the opinion that Chinese labor is the only labor that they can depend upon under the present circumstances that attend the State. With this conviction, two of the three parties above mentioned already contemplate a large increase in the number of Chinese in their employment.

THE FENIAN SCARE.

From the Toronto Globe.

We are unable, from the information before us, to discover the faintest gleam of Fenian bayonets along the whole line of frontier now supposed to be guarded with such jealous care by the volunteer troops of the Dominion. We say supposed, because there are indications in the telegrams that just where the Fenians ought to come the preparations are stupidly inadequate, and even of a nature to invite a successful attack. Soldiers without pants in Quebec—artillery without supports in Ontario! 'Twould make one angry if the conviction were not forced upon the mind, that after all the whole thing is bogus, and that the men who have control of affairs don't really believe in it. If so, the cost of the pants and of sending another corps of infantry to the front may as well be saved. As matters stand, either the Government is fooling the people or criminally neglecting its duty.

We noticed in a recent issue the negligence of persons in charge of the commissariat of a volunteer regiment which was compelled, in consequence, to travel a whole day without food. Our Quebec correspondent gives rather a dismal picture of militia administration in that province generally. Not only do the musters fall far short of the enrolled strength, but there are no uniforms for many of the men when they present themselves. Requisitions have been kept for a year in the circumlocution office at Ottawa, and then finally have been lost. When there is a stir and the young gentlemen of Ottawa are persuaded to drop the *Saturday Review* the Minister provides for the improvement of their minds, and attend to business, they find tunics and caps in abundance, but no pants. We once heard of a savage chief whose sole article of dress was a gorgeous military cap, nature being left to provide the remainder of his uniform. This seems to be the sort of notion about a soldier's equipment prevailing at Ottawa, if there are any "notions" at all in that region. The pants, before mentioned, are on one side of the Atlantic, the caps and tunics on the other. This reminds one of the old Crimean story over again, and those blunders of inefficient and supercilious ministers and their clerks cost the lives of an army.

THE AMENDMENT CELEBRATION.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

The negroes of Pennsylvania generally devoted yesterday (April 26) to the formal celebration of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment. There was nothing in the day which distinguished it from any other in the rolling year, but with a race which has made no record in political or military achievement, the 26th of April will serve their purpose as well as any of those which have been made memorable in the history of other races. The anniversary of a San Domingo massacre, to which alone the negroes can recur, would ill befit the tame celebration of a victory in the accomplishment of which they have struck scarcely a blow. From the abundant preparations for this day it is quite evident that the negroes have been at more pains to appropriately celebrate the amendment than they have ever been at to achieve it.

The Caucasians have found their highest glory and pride in wresting their own privileges from those who sought to withhold them, and have left posterity to sing the peans of victory. Having won their franchises with their own good right hands, they have jealously guarded what they so dearly earned. But in this case the fruit has fallen without shaking, and is rotten before ripe. The Anglo-Saxons made their amendments at Runnymede and Philadelphia, and celebrated them with hard blows on the field of battle. But the careless negroes exult to-day over the possession of a franchise, the struggle for which cost them nothing, and which can be lost for them with the same indifference with which it was gained. The Caucasians have built with their own hands the bridges over which they have marched in the conflict for their rights and liberties. They have experienced the truth that the bread of liberty must be earned in bloody sweat. Their indomitable spirit has kept them from permanent subjugation, and has rendered them worthy of the enjoyment of freedom.

But without a struggle, by the accident of a civil conflict in which they had little part, the negroes come into the possession of a franchise which has cost the Anglo-Saxons years of revolution and conflict. The negroes gain ignorant enjoyment of the suffrage in the selfish determination of a political party to maintain possession of power, at every hazard to liberty itself. By giving them the privileges of the ballot, the radicals have degraded it, and given a wider scope for the operations of the demagogues who prey on the prejudices of the ignorant. With the franchise the negroes only change their masters. The same want of spirit which has made them slaves through all the centuries in which the Caucasians have been marching to the proudest triumphs of intellect, will keep them slaves, even though they be armed with ballots. The yoke will remain a yoke, whether they obey a master in the Georgia rice-fields, or the decrees of a lodge of loyal leaguers. Instead of enlarging the area of freedom, the radicals, by admitting the negroes to the suffrage, have made the outposts of liberty only the more difficult of defense. With the newly-enfranchised field hands in the numerical superiority in a number of States, it will be hard to defeat the schemes of corrupt demagogues by the most unremitting efforts of the truly patriotic and well-disposed.

While the procession passes, it may not be out of place to once more remind the white citizens that this fifteenth amendment has been adopted without the consent of the majority of the people of Pennsylvania. The Legislature which ratified the fifteenth article was not chosen for that purpose. Many of its members owed their seats to their sturdy denial of any purpose to interfere with the suffrage. In proof of a want of consent on the part of the people of Pennsylvania, it is only necessary to point to the State Constitution. There it stands unaltered, unrepealed, with the word "white" written all over it, because there is not a majority of the citizens of Pennsylvania in favor of this amendment. The Constitution remains, not amended, but trampled under foot, disobeyed and contemned. The negroes exercise the suffrage in defiance of the fundamental law of the people of this State. * * * That the negroes might be enfranchised, white men have been enslaved. State Constitutions have been destroyed without the consent of the people. The rule of the sword has usurped that of the civil magistrate. Greedy and unscrupulous adventurers have been enabled, under the protection of the military, to prey on the misfortunes of a portion of their fellow-citizens. All this that a political party might maintain possession of its ill-gotten power by means of the negro vote. For this the jewel of American liberty has been thrown down at the feet of a few hundred thousand negroes utterly ignorant of its inestimable value, heedless of its cost, and indifferent to its use. Let the procession move on.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH April, the SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will run their cars through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for one fare. 4 15 1m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of "THE PEOPLE'S BANK" that a meeting will be held at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers and directors.
D. B. McGINLEY,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
R. D. BARCLAY,
J. B. WALKER.
4 26 M5

☞ CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE, TRENTON, N. J., April 11, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in Trenton, New Jersey, at the Company's Office, on TUESDAY, the 10th of May, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
4 16 tMy9 Secretary C. & A. R. R. & T. Co.

☞ GOOD SPRING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election for President and six Managers, will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11½ o'clock A. M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP R. R. CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for officers to serve for the ensuing year, and until others shall be elected, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY. Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and six Managers will take place at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 4 27 mwf5

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 251 BROADWAY,
New York.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26 5

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2 5 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

GENUINE OROIDE
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
$12, $15, $20, $25.
We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
CHAINS AND JEWELRY.
Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.
JAMES CERARD & CO.,
No. 85 NASSAU STREET (UP STAIRS)
2 28 mwf3 NEW YORK.

RICH JEWELRY,
JOHN BRENNAN
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
2 26 Second floor, and late of No. 25 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.
TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE
PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
DEPOT: No. 1226 North NINTH Street,
1 13 West Side, below Master.
Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

MEDICAL.

NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONISTHENIQUE. ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz.:—Anæmia, Chlorosis, Sympathisme, Phthisic, Diabetes, Albuminuria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD. General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 51 CEDAR Street, 2d floor. For sale by all respectable druggists. 3 1 tuths

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON.—The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leaves WILMINGTON at 6:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. Fare to Wilmington 20 cents Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 4 12 1m

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1836.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		923,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		65,097·25
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value		2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer	972·25	
		169,291·14
		$1,859,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,
AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,
With full participation in the Profits.
All Policies Non-Forfeitable.
Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.
NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.
The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.
Special attention is called to the
HOMESTEAD PLAN
this Company, offering the
COMBINED ADVANTAGES
OF THE
Building Association
AND OF
Life Insurance.
Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.
Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.
OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,	Wm. B. Reaney,
Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Power,	H. P. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus,	Clayton McMichael. [4 26m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869 $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson,

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 20

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·4

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$795,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,848
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	23,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,367
Premiums in course of transmission	95,196
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	20,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.
Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months) 1092
NEW YORK	(18 months) 1061
MANHATTAN	(17 months) 953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months) 669
EQUITABLE	(17 months) 886

During the 21 months of its existence the
ASBURY
HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,
INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.
Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 165

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
JOSEPH E. SCHELL.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary.
3 6

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1866. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN B. MURPHY & BROS.,
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE,
No. 42 North FIFTH Street. [4 1

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 31 5 A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113½.

—The New York Legislature has adjourned *sine die*.

—General Sherman yesterday wrote to Senator Wilson requesting him to fix the regular army at 35,000.

—A bank in Auburn, New York, was yesterday robbed of $31,000 in greenbacks in a most impudent manner.

—Another legal tender case will be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States for argument next December.

—The usury law for the District of Columbia fixes the legal rate of interest at 6 per cent., but permits contracts to be made at 10 per cent.

—It is said that the members of the conference committee appointed yesterday by the Speaker of the House, on the Income Tax law, are all in favor of its re-enactment.

—A coinage bill—being a codification of all the laws on the subject—will be sent to Congress to-day by Secretary Boutwell. It proposes to dispense with the silver dollar.

—A resolution offered by Mr. Willey was agreed to in the Senate yesterday directing the Education Committee to inquire into the expediency of dividing the net proceeds of public land sales among the several States for educational purposes.

—It is reported from Washington that the legal-tender cases which were so mysteriously withdrawn when they came up for argument last week before the Supreme Court, owe their early decease to some New York bankers who expected to profit by it.

—In the course of a debate in the Dominion Parliament on the Fenian scare, the Government stated that they were acting on definite information, and not on mere rumors. All the volunteers had not been withdrawn from the frontier, as there was still danger ahead.

—Valmaseda and the Governor of Santiago, it is stated, refuse to obey orders either from the Captain-General or from Madrid while there is a conflict of authority between the Governor of Castle Cabanas and General Caibo. Spanish defeats are reported.

Foreign Affairs.

—Numerous Carlists have been arrested on the Spanish frontiers.

—The Great Eastern has been leased for five years to lay submarine cables.

—Prim says that the Spanish edifice will be crowned before the end of May.

—Ollivier is trying to effect a compromise between the French capitalists and laborers.

—The ship Tamerlane, from Havana, foundered at sea on March 27. Her crew was saved.

—On the 12th proximo an amnesty for press offenses is promised by the French Government.

—Hostility to the *Plebiscitum* is increasing in Paris. Napoleon was coldly received at a review yesterday.

—Large sums are being subscribed in Florence for a statue of Savonarola, as a protest against the Œcumenical Council.

—Shipowners are said to be sadly disappointed in the Suez Canal. Screw steamers, especially, are sure to meet with accidents.

—Miss Lewis, the American sculptor, now in Rome, has received several orders from the eminent connoisseur, the Marquis of Bute.

—Two of the victims of the Greek brigands have been buried in Athens, the King, the diplomatic corps and numerous strangers attending the funeral. All the brigands have been killed or captured.

The Jubilee.

On the arrival of the jubilee procession, yesterday afternoon, at Horticultural Hall, the doors of that building were thrown open, and the people assembled there in mass meeting.

The stage was filled with members of the Union League and other prominent citizens, among whom were Lucretia Mott, Robert Purvis, Passmore Williamson, Judge Paxson, and many others.

David B. Bowser was selected to preside and a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were announced.

Rev. James A. Jones opened the proceedings with prayer.

After a speech by Robert Purvis, Jacob C. White, Jr., read the proclamation of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow then made a short address, when the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

That Whereas, The Secretary of State had, by proclamation, announced the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and whereas, it guaranteed the right of suffrage to all citizens without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; therefore,

Resolved, That this is another evidence in the history of the nation that the Lord's hand is not so shortened that it cannot save, and that to Him they render all honor, glory, and thanksgiving; that they recognize the Anti-Slavery Society, the Republican party and press, the Equal Rights League, John Brown, Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant, Charles Sumner, William L. Garrison, Horace Greeley, Lucretia Mott, and the whole army of pioneers who spoke or ventured heroic deeds in behalf of their oppressed people, as among the human agencies that crystallized into law the Declaration for which our fathers died; that they regarded the restoration of this privilege as a vindication of popular government, and that therein was recognized their just claims to all the franchises granted to any other class of their fellow-citizens; that in the future, as in the past, they will be found on the side of loyalty and patriotism, and pledged themselves to an unfaltering adherence to the Republican party.

Addresses were also delivered by Frederick Douglass, General Harry White, Alexander P. Colesberry, and others, when the meeting adjourned.

Late in the evening festivities suited to the occasion were engaged in at Horticultural Hall, and consisted of music, promenading, and dancing. The galleries of the hall were filled with spectators, among whom were quite a number of white persons. Everything passed off quietly, and all present appeared to enjoy the festivities.

As the procession moved up Fifth street yesterday afternoon, a delegation halted in front of Mayor Fox's residence and complimented him with a serenade. The Mayor was not at home, but his family were at the front windows witnessing the turnout.

Last evening, about 7 o'clock, the colored men from the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh wards, who had participated in the parade in the afternoon, were attacked while crossing the Chesnut street bridge, on their way home. Three pistol shots were fired, but by whom could not be ascertained, and stones and bricks were thrown in profusion, but no one was seriously injured. A child, about two years old, had one cheek lacerated with a stone, and a colored woman was struck just as she was stepping from a car. The disturbance threatened to be of a very serious character, and word was sent to the Fifth District Station, and Chief Mulholland, with fifty men, appeared upon the ground, when the crowd scattered.

At Fifth and Race streets a half dozen roughs made an assault upon the Fourteenth ward delegation. They hurled a hatful of stale eggs at the Judge Kelley banner, befouling and smearing it. This outrageous insult was resented, and the cowardly sneaks were routed, but not until they had fired several shots and showered their favorite missiles, broken bricks, at the unoffending colored men. One or two persons were slightly injured, and two arrests were made.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5·04 | MOON RISES..... 3·58
SUN SETS..... 6·51 | HIGH WATER..... 11·27

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL, HENRY WINSOR, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celia	London	New York	Mar. 26
Ocean Queen	Stettin	New York	April 2
Holland	Liverpool	New York	April 8
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	April 9
Weser	Southampton	New York	April 12
Malta	Liverpool	New York v. B.	April 12
New York	Havre	New York	April 16

FOR EUROPE.

Russia	New York	Liverpool	April 27
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	April 27
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	April 27
America	New York	Bremen	April 28
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 30
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	April 30
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	April 30
Weser	New York	Bremen	April 30
Paraguay	New York	London	April 30
England	New York	Liverpool	April 30
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	May 3
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	May 4
New York	New York	Bremen	May 5
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	May 7
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	May 14
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool v. H.	May 17

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	April 28
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	April 30

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer W. Whildin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Meaco, Christian, Cardenas, Madeira & Cabada.
Schr Gen. Conner, Cousins, Matauzas, Knight & Sons.
Schr J. Wilson, Conley, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Ellen Perkins, Perkins, Rockport, do.
Schr E. B. Atwood, Brown, Boston, do.
Schr American Eagle, McFarland, Boston, do.
Schr Jas. Martin, Baker, Boston, do.
Schr J. Williamson, Corson, Providence, do.
Schr J. Beatty, Price, Richmond, Va., D. Cooper.
Schr Jos. W. Wilson, Somers, Boston, do.
Schr William & James, Outten, Richmond, do.

Brig St. Peter was cleared 22d inst. for Arecibo, P. R., by Dallett & Son—not as before reported.
Schr Emma G. was cleared 25th inst. for Matanzas, by Dallett & Son—not as before reported.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mrs. G. W. Scott and three children, Miss Eagle, R. D. Fisher, wife, and child, Joel G. Fogg, J. B. McKeever, Miss F. Smith, Miss H. Smith, Miss Butler and maid, Mr. B. Scott, F. King, C. Mulhousen, Mrs. Pitt, J. W. Thompson and wife, Mrs. Annie Watkins and daughter, S. T. Altemus, Capt. C. W. Hobbs, Miss H. Hall.
Steamship Nevada, Grumley, 49 hours from Hartford, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. Whildin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Sicilian, Percival, from Wood's Hole, with guano to John S. Reese & Co.
Schr Emma R. Graham, Smith, 10 days from Sagua, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Rising Sun, Hastings, 4 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Criterion, Cornwall, 3 days from Rappahannock River, with railroad ties to Collins & Co.
Schr Rebecca, Church, 5 days from Wicomico, Md., with railroad ties to Hickman & Cottingham.
Schr Windward, Beers, 7 days from Norfolk, with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Gov. Burton, Ludlam, from New York.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, April 27.—The following boats left this morning, in tow:—
B. C. Shaffer, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Gen. George Meade, with lumber to Norcross & Daniel Herr and Kishicaquillas, with lumber to R. Woolverton.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 26.—Only one barge leaves to-night for Baltimore, the Mary Dunn, with grain.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 26.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—N. W. Finch, W. H. Talmage, A. V. Joslin, and L. D. Collins, all with coal for New York. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship City of Hamilton, Phillips, from London for Philadelphia, anchored at Deal 13th inst.
Ship Ladoga, Willey, hence, at London 11th inst.
Ship Arcturus, Edwards, hence via Fayal, at Flushing 13th inst.
Ship Tonawanda, Turley, cleared at Mobile 21st inst. for Liverpool, with 4046 bales cotton, weighing 2,011,917 pounds, valued at $435,400·81.
Ship Astronom, Klopper, from Baltimore for Philadelphia, passed Fortress Monroe 25th inst.
Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, for Philadelphia via Havana, cleared at New Orleans 21st inst. Passengers for Philadelphia—Simon Botagan and wife, C. A. Cramer. Cargo for do.—50 bales cotton, 40 do. moss, 114 do. hides, 24 do. skins, 6 sacks wool and sundry mdse.
Steamship Centipede, Doughty, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Steamer Susan, Grumley, hence, at New Haven 24th inst., and left to return.
Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 25th inst.
Steamer Empire, Nelson, hence, at Richmond 23d inst., and sailed A. M. 25th inst. to return.
Bark Phœnix, Mellsted, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 3d inst.
Bark Ocean Eagle, Luce, hence, at Matanzas 13th instant.
Brig Raven, Leighton, for Philadelphia, remained at Cardenas 15th inst., to sail in a few days.
Brig Eliza McLaughlin, Hibbert, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cuxhaven 10th inst.
Brig James Davis, Stowers, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 15th inst.
Brig Five Brothers, Thurlow, was loading at Havana 19th inst. for New York.
Brig Hunter, bound south, was passed 24th inst., 42 miles north of Hatteras—perhaps the Hunter, Wilson, hence for Sisal.
Brig George E. Dale, Pierce, from Matanzas, at Portland 24th inst.
Schr Agnes Keppler, McFadden, hence, at Washington, D. C., 25th inst.
Schr C. H. Moller, Brown, cleared at Boston 23d inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, at Boston 24th inst. from Baltimore.
Schrs Malabar, McCarty, and J. B. Vandusen, Young, hence at Boston 24th inst.
Schrs W. W. Pharo, Jackaway, and R. Vannaman, Brower, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bath 22d instant.
Schr Hiawatha, Lee, sailed from Newburyport 22d inst. for Philadelphia via Provincetown.
Schr Gen. Grant, Colburn, hence, at Norfolk 24th instant.
Schr W. E. Barnes, Arey, hence, at Newburyport 23d inst.
Schr Abigail Haines, Smith, hence, at Newburyport 24th inst.
Schr Nadab, Cheney, at Newburyport 24th inst. from New Castle, Del.
Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, cleared at New York 25th inst. for Jacksonville.
Schr M. B. Mahoney, Hanson, hence, at Boston 25th inst.
Schr S. C. Watson, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Nantucket 16th inst.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 5§

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 §
Also, WOOL SACKS.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1870.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, on THURSDAY, May 26, 1870, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Captain William H. Gill, Military Storekeeper, United States Army, a large lot of unserviceable and damaged Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, and Quartermaster's Stores consisting of
1,587 Blankets (woollen),
1,156 Uniform Coats,
15,011 Uniform Jackets,
88 Great Coats,
446 Sack Coats,
4,312 pairs Trowsers,
125 pairs Drawers,
1,073 Flannel Shirts,
77,602 pairs Stockings,
211 Forage Caps,
606 pairs Boots,
7,993 pairs Bootees,
5,000 Shelter Tents,
2,500 Canteens,
4,304 Knapsacks (strapped),
and other articles.
TERMS CASH, payable in United States currency.
All property purchased must be removed within five days.
Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the office of Captain Gill, Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction rooms of M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General and Brevet Major-General United States Army. 4 26 6t

GOVERNMENT SALE.

At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL, near Augusta, Georgia, on WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1870, there will be sold at Public Auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following property, viz:—
3 Iron Cannons.
335 Springfield Rifle Muskets.
165 Sharp's and Burnside's Carbines.
2 Navy Revolvers (Confed. Manuf.)
6500 Parts of Sets of Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements.
2000 spare parts of small Arms.
142 Cavalry Saddles.
450 Curb Bridles and other parts of Horse Equipments.
146 Horse Blankets.
89 Surcingles.
75 pairs Spurs and Straps.
2000 rounds Carbine Cartridges.
2,574,168 Percussion Caps for Muskets.
22,000 " " " Shot Guns.
318 parts or Artillery, Harness and Equipments.
5500 lbs. Wrought Iron, scrap.
318 lbs. Cast Iron, scrap.
2 sets Mule Harness.
A lot of small articles, including a quantity of second-hand Blacksmiths', Carpenters' and Harness makers' Tools.
A quantity of Shovels, Spades, Scythes, Grindstones, Wheelbarrows, etc.
ALSO,
1 portable Steam Engine, 2 horse power.
1 Chain Lathe, 24 horse swing.
1 Screw Lathe, 18 horse swing.
1 Slide Rest Lathe.
46 lbs. Phosphorus, gross weight.
560 lbs. Refined Chlorate of Potassa.
75 gallons Green Turpentine.
The Phosphorus and Chlorate of Potassa are of good quality.
Terms of sale.—Cash on day of sale.
D. W. FLAGLER,
Capt. of Ordnance, Brevet Lt. Col. U. S. A.
4 22 6t Commanding Augusta Arsenal.

SALE OF COPPER SCALE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
April 12, 1870.

There will be offered for sale at public auction on FRIDAY, May 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the United States Navy Yard, WASHINGTON, about SEVENTY THOUSAND (70,000) POUNDS OF COPPER SCALE, in lots to suit purchasers.
It can be examined at any time previous to the day of sale upon application to the Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard.
Samples of similar scale have shown 82 per cent. of metallic copper.
One-half the purchase money must be deposited at the time of sale, and twelve days will be allowed to remove the scale from the yard, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.
All payments to be made in Government funds, and before the scale is removed from the yard. 4 12 tuth6t

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALity Exempt from Fevers, and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards water powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date a Aiken, S. C. 1 17 3m

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS, No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET (Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.
The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.
The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.
United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.
Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.
Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.
The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards	2 per cent.
" 100 "	3 "
" 200 "	4 "

Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 12 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

MICHAEL WEAVER. GEORGE H. S. UHLER.
WEAVER & CO.,
Rope and Twine Manufacturers
AND
Dealers in Hemp and Ship Chandlery.
No. 29 North WATER Street,
4 1 1m No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm§

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2 26§ PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 30, at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 3, 1 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, May 14, 1 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 17, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$35
To London..... 105 | To London..... 40
To Paris..... 115 | To Paris..... 42
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMERS, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax..... 20 | Halifax..... 15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer..... 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer..... 30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

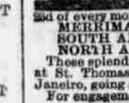
PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING A BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, on Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways, crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
12 7§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

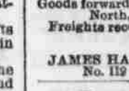
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY
Price of Passage From New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—
First Cabin, $130; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.
From Bremen to New York:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.
These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen or the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—
PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
14 Agents at Savannah.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
1 4 o. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York



FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 2nd of every month:—
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers all on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.



FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 13 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal,
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
54 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOW BOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11§

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalto , and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 4 1§

PERSONAL.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Owners of Gas Apparatus and other property now in our possession are hereby notified to pay charges and remove the same. Otherwise they will be sold to cover expenses.
4 16 12t* Nos. 931 and 933 MARKET Street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

CHARLES E. CLARK,
BEDDING
AND
Cottage Furniture,
No. 11 North ELEVENTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
BEST QUALITY OF SPRING MATTRESSES.
Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Towel Racks, Rocking Chairs, etc.
Pew Cushions, Feathers and Down. Comfortables and Blankets. [3 15 tuth&sm
TUCKER'S SPRINGS AND HOWE'S COTS.

WILLIAM FARSON'S
Improved Patent Sofa Bed
Makes a handsome Sofa and comfortable Bed, with Spring Mattress attached. Those wishing to economize room should call and examine them at the extensive first-class Furniture Warerooms of
FARSON & SON,
No. 228 S. SECOND Street.
Also, WILLIAM FARSON'S PATENT EXTENSION TABLE FASTENING. Every table should have them on. They hold the leaves firmly together when pulled about the room. 3 Dmwsm

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6 PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE
Selling at Cost,
No. 1019 MARKET Street.
4 18 3m G. R. NORTH.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870
1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870
1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash.
11 24 6m T. W. SMALTZ, FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
4 12 §m PHILADELPHIA.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST.
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstu6m

PATENTS.

PATENTS.
OFFICES FOR PROCURING
Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
SEVENTH Street, above F,
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),
WASHINGTON, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices Philadelphia. 10 mws

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1870.

THE PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

We have frequently discussed the necessity that exists for an entire change in the system of paying pensions, and exposed the grievous wrongs that are done to the pensioners by the present arrangement for doling out to them the pittance allowed by the Government, and the newspapers throughout the country have, almost without exception, united in calling for a radical reform. Various measures, and some of them good ones, have been introduced in Congress, that if enacted would do away with the evils complained of, and not only secure to the pensioners the prompt payment of all that is due them, but would abolish the whole horde of greedy agents and other hangers-on who not only draw fat salaries from the treasury, but who grow rich on the fees and perquisites that they contrive to extract from the pensioners. Congress, however, has been too busy with other matters, and the influence of the Pension Bureau attaches has been too great to allow any such measure as this, that only involves a question of justics to a poor and politically unimportant class of persons, to engage the attention of our lawmakers. The consequence is that the whole subject has fallen into neglect, and there seems to be every probability that nothing whatever will be done to put a stop to the present abominable system. The pensioners are mostly poverty-stricken men and women, and many of them are aged or maimed, and consequently unfitted for most of the active, money-making employments of life. The amounts paid them by the Government are exceedingly small, and as they are in recognition of such services as no pecuniary recompense can adequately repay, the country has a right to demand that they shall receive every cent the law allows them, without being obliged to submit to the extortions of the office-holders who act as the agents of the Government.

That such extortions are made is notorious, and a case has been made public within a few days that, if all its features are as represented, demonstrates in a very decided manner the evils of the present system of pension agencies, and that show how the agents manage to grow rich at the expense of those who are, in a measure, dependent upon them for the pitiful sums that the Government undertakes to pay them. Grave accusations have been made against Colonel W. T. Forbes, one of the pension agents of this city, and the facts already elicited are such as demand that a strict investigation of all the affairs of his office shall be made, and if he can be conclusively shown to be in fault that he shall be punished according to his deserts. It is alleged that Colonel Forbes has been in the habit of making advances to pensioners, and charging them extortionately for the accommodation, and that the funds of the Government have been used for this purpose, while the profits have gone into the pockets of the agent. It is asserted that frequent representations were made to the bureau at Washington, but no attention whatever was paid to them until a few days a go, when A. B. Newcomb and Charles A. Sears, operatives in the secret service division of the Treasury Department, were detailed to make an investigation, under the direction of the chief of the division, H. C. Whiteley. These officers made a report based upon the statements and affidavits of pensioners and of the former chief clerk in the office of Colonel Forbes, and they presented a a mass of evidence that should receive the serious attention of the Treasury Department. Notwithstanding this report Colonel Forbes is still retained in his position, and it is asserted there is a decided effort being made to hush the matter up on account of the political relations of the accused with certain Congressmen and his connection with the Grand Army of the Republic. If that organization attempts to use its influence to shield such of its members as may be guilty of malfeasance in office, it will speedly fall into contempt, and it will be abandoned by all its decent members. This affair of Colonel Forbes demands a full and complete investigation. The charges against him are serious, and they should either be proved or disproved emphatically. On no consideration whatever should any attempt at whitewashing be permitted, but the public should know all the ins and outs of the case, and exactly what are the grounds for the charges that have been made.

Whether Colonel Forbes is in fault or not, this whole affair is a forcible illustration of the evils that attend the present system of management of the Pension Bureau, and it will be useless to expect any real reform until a complete and radical change in the whole method of paying pensions is made, and such checks upon the agents established as will give the pensioners a reasonable guarantee that they will not be plundered. If there are enough honest men in Congress, a change will be brought about speedily in spite of the political influence of the pension agents, their backers, and the Grand Army of the Republic; and if Congress does not move in the matter, the conclusion will inevitably be that the members care more for good-will of the Pension Bureau attaches and their friends than they do for that of their constituents. As for the Grand Army of the Republic, such action as has been charged against it is in the highest degree discreditable. It is composed of officers and ex-officers of the army and navy, who might be supposed to have some feelings of regard for such a class as the pensioners of the Government; but when it gives its support and influence to those who seek to accumulate riches by preying upon the necessities of the poor and needy, it certainly does not carry out the objects of its organization, and the sooner it disbands the better it will be for the reputation of its members.

THE ONEIDA SUFFERERS.

The latest rumor with regard to the Oneida disaster is that, according to the statement of a naval officer who has just arrived at Washington from Yokohama, Captain Eyre would have stopped his vessel after the collision, but for the entreties of Lady Temple, wife of the British Minister, who feared shipwreck. Even if true this would not mitigate the guilt of Eyre one particle, but unfortunately for even this weak plea in behalf of the brutal Englishman, there is not one word in all the testimony that will in the slightest degree implicate Lady Temple in the transaction, and the whole blame for the loss of so many precious lives must still rest upon the shoulders of the British commander. At the court of inquiry held at Yokohama every particle of testimony that could possibly favor Captain Eyre was brought forward, and not one word said about any interference whatever on the part of Lady Temple or any of the passengers. In fact, the discipline on board of the Bombay seems to have been perfect. Captain Eyre was in command of the deck, with all his officers at their proper posts, and he alone was responsible for all the movements of his ship, or all that was done or left undone. The whole secret of this lamentable affair is that Eyre was simply carrying out the usual policy of British steamship captains, in not stopping for anything, and when he cut into the Oneida he preferred to run on and take the chances that the injured vessel would never more be heard of, and himself and his owners be spared a lawsuit that would detain him in port beyond his appointed time, and perhaps entail upon him a heavy bill of damages. After all that can be said in favor of this brute, the fact remains that he did run away from those drowning men, leaving them to their fate with as little compunction as he would a lot of dumb beasts. Even the English papers that were disposed to extenuate Eyre's conduct, probably for the reason that a Yankee frigate was the sufferer, have been compelled to take this view of the case and to unite in the universal verdict of condemnation.

Captain Williams, of the Oneida, was a gallant and skilful officer, who served with distinction during the entire war for the suppression of the Rebellion, and he had claims upon the kindly regards of his fellow-countrymen that should not be forgotten new. It appears that Captain Williams leaves three children, between the ages of five and twelve, who were entirely dependent upon his pay as an officer for support, and who by his sudden death are left without the means of livelihood. This is certainly a case that appeals in the strongest manner to the sympathies of the patriotic people of the country; and there ought to be no difficulty in raising a sum of money that will place these orphans in a position of independence and secure their proper education. In Boston efforts are being made to collect a fund for the children of Captain Williams, which will be placed in the hands of R. B. Forbes, Esq. This gentleman is so well known and so highly esteemed that his name is an ample guarantee that the money will be applied in the most judicious manner to the object for which it is intended, and we hope that a handsome amount will be promptly raised as a testimonial of the national sympathy with these children in their bereavement. Edward Shippen, Esq., No. 532 Walnut street, will receive and transmit to Mr. Forbes such contributions as Philadelphians may be disposed to give, and as the smallest sums will not be refused, it should not be a difficult thing for Philadelphia to add such an amount to this fund as will be creditable to the liberality of our citizens.

Our Democratic contemporary, the *Age*, in commenting upon the celebration yesterday complains that "the negro is now as little as ever the chosen associate, social or political, of the white man." The idea is beginning to dawn upon the editors of that journal that in spite of the repeated predictions of their political associates intermarriages between the races will not necessarily be increased in frequency by the fifteenth amendment, and they are deeply disgusted by the new proof of the fallibility of the Democratic prophets. The *Age* also complains that the "radical leaders of the city shrunk from public fraternization with their colored brethren." We see no evidence of the truth of this charge, for, as far as we can judge from the proceedings, white Republicans participated in them, in person or by letter, as fully and freely as the proprieties of the occasion warranted. But what does the *Age* want? If it will be good enough to define the strict line of duty for the partisans it opposes so resolutely they will be better able to obey its sagacious counsels. Heretofore it has blamed them for with doing too much for the negroes. It has condemned them for abolishing slavery and for ratifying the fifteenth amendment. Now it takes opposite ground, and pretends to be virtuously indignant at the absence of a spirit of fraternization and the want of a cordial "fusion" between black and white Republicans. The *Age* is so difficult to please that we hardly know what to advise, and it is doubtful whether anything will satisfy it short of the support of the Democratic ticket at the coming election by the whole body of colored voters.

Now that the fifteenth amendment is not only ratified but duly celebrated, and the system of government, so far as it affected races, has been radically changed, the duty will become more pressing than ever to purify the administration of public affairs, and to govern cities, States, and the Union wisely and well. Since men need quarrel no more over fundamental changes of the Constitution, they can devote increased attention to the primary duty of selecting honest and capable officials and representatives. Voters should bend their best energies to the herculean task of reforming their partisan organizations and of condemning to deserved obscurity the corrupt race of office-hunters who are perpetually devising schemes to plunder the public.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company is pushing its work with energy, and in spite of the opposition of our estimable contemporary at the corner of Sixth and Chesnut, the probabilities are that before the summer is over a large section of the road will be built and in operation. As will be seen by reference to an advertisement in another column, the company will receive sealed proposals for grading, masonry, bridging, and ballasting of the portion of the road extending from the Dalles of the St. Louis river to the Red river, a distance of about 230 miles. The advertisement gives all necessary information about the character of the work to be performed and the proper method of making application. This road will go through a magnificent country, which it will open up to civilization, and it is gratifying to see this indication that the work of construction is actually about to be commenced. The men who are at the head of this great enterprise are so well known for their financial ability that their names are guarantees that the road will be built in a first-class manner and with as much rapidity as is consistent with prudence, and ere long, under their management, there will be another iron band uniting the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The shameless manner in which Stokes, the misrepresentative of the Eighth Legislative district, violated the confidence reposed in him by his constituents last winter, has rendered his defeat next October a certainty. W. L. Marshall, Esq., has become a formidable candidate for the Republican nomination, and he is enlisting the support of all the best and most substantial citizens of the district, who have good cause to repose implicit confidence in his honesty and ability. There are other gentlemen in the district of approved capacity and integrity who would fill the position acceptably, some one of whom is certain to receive the nomination, even if it should not be secured by Mr. Marshall.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 6 mwsf PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Nos. 818 and 820 Chesnut Street.

All varieties of Rare and Elegant Spring Attire for Gentlemen and Boys, at

Nos. 818 and 820 Chesnut Street.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE.
Great Life-size Painting of the POET-ARTIST,
T. BUCHANAN READ.
NINTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.
The Poem recited at 12 M., 4 and 9 P. M., daily, by
MR. J. B. ROBERTS,
the eminent Tragedian and Elocutionist.
The exhibition this week will be for the [4 25 6t
BENEFIT OF THE LINCOLN INSTITUTION.
Admission.....25 cents
Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1870.
The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, CHESNUT, above Fifth street, north side, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of May next, at 10½ o'clock A. M; after which an election will be held for President and Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year.
The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.
4 20 22 26dtmy3 E. W. CLARK, President.

C. SAUNDERS' COLLEGE, W. PHILA.—Lectures, MONDAY EVENINGS. 4 25 1m4p

FOR SALE.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—ESTATE OF James S. De Benneville, deceased—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Three-story brick Dwelling, No. 513 Lombard street, west of Fifth street. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, May 17, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following-described property, late of James S. De Benneville, deceased, viz., all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Lombard street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, No. 513; containing in front on Lombard street 16 feet, and extending in depth 91 feet.
By the Court, JOSEPH MEGARY, Clerk O. C.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 27 m 7 14 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

CHESNUT HILL—FOR SALE, THE Elegant Residence on Prospect avenue, corner of New street, adjoining the country seats of George Harding, George W. Biddle, and John T. Montgomery, Esqs.; two minutes' walk of the depot. Price $16,500. Apply to BEDLOCK & PASCHALL, 715 WALNUT St. 4 27 6t*

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 12 rp

GROCERIES, ETC.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
No. 115 S. THIRD Street,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF M. WERK & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
Golden Eagle Sparkling Wine.
CLARETS, RHINE, AND CHAMPAGNE WINE, in great variety, on hand and for sale at reduced prices, by
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries,
No. 115 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 22fw2t4p BELOW CHESNUT.

CLOTHING.

BUY THE BEST.
THE BEST.
THE BEST.
THE BEST.
THE BEST SPRING CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL Great Brown Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

Rich Spring Raiment!
Opening now our new Goods!
Cheaper far than last Spring!
Kind and description to suit you!
Hurry along and secure our bargains!
Incomparably better than elsewhere!
Light Overcoats in every variety!
Lower prices than for years past!
AND
Whatever Spring Style you want!
Immense importation for Spring wear!
Luxurious light Coats!
Stylish Spring Suits!
Overcoats for April and May!
None but the BEST!

ROCKHILL & WILSON

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
NOW IN STORE.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 13mrp

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner Eighth and Filbert Sts.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK CASH SALES,
A new lot of Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings, and Insertings, new styles, fine goods.
A new lot of Guipure Bands, from 50c. up to $2; a double band for 2½ yards of work; Marseilles Trimmings, Dimity Bands, Registered Edgings, Coventry Ruffings, etc.
A cheap Edge, suitable for Trimming, 15c. a pc.
A new lot of Chemisettes, $1 and $1·25, very cheap.
Handsome Sash Ribbons and Trimming Ribbons.
Wide black Sash Ribbons, 81c., $1, 1·15, 1·39 up to 1·50 per yard.
A job lot of Ladies' Linen Hemstitched Hdkfs., 12½c.
Hemstitched Hdkfs., 15, 20, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50c.
A job lot of Ladies' Corded Hemstitched Hdkfs., 31c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery and Gloves.
Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' Berlin Thread Gloves, 16, 20, 22, 25, 28, 31c.
Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves,
Ladies' Silk Gloves.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, choice colors, etc.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
Black Silks, $1·37½, 1·62½, 1·75, 2, 2·12½, 2·25, 2·50 up to 3.
A new lot of Striped Grenadines, 40c., worth 50c.
One case mixed goods, 25c., same as selling at 31c.
Mixed goods for Suits, 50, 56, up to 95c.
Black Hernani, ¾ wide, 40, 62½, 75, up to 95c.
Black Alpaca, 31, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, 75, up to $1.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
White Piques, 25, 30, 33, 37½, 50, up to 80c. per yard.
Plaid and Striped Nainsooks.
Plaid and Striped Swiss Muslins.
Plaid Organdies, 25c. yd.
8-4 ft finish Cambrics, Nainsooks, Swiss Muslins.
French Muslins and Organdies.
Marseilles Quilts, $3, 3·50, 4, 4·50, 5, 6, up to $10, imported to order, and less than importers' or auction prices.
PRICE & WOOD,
3 5w} N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
N. B.—Black and white stripe Skirtings, 25 cents yard.

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair, Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4}

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS Staple and Fancy.
Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons.
Pearl Buttons, a good assortment.
Embroidered Slippers and Cushions.
American Zephyr.
Berlin Zephyr sold, full weight.
RAPSON'S,
4 9 stuth 3m N. W. cor. of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m}

WINES.

GIESLER & CO. CHAMPAGNE.—200 CASES GOLD LABEL AND DRY SILLERY, QUARTS AND PINTS, just received and for sale by
JOS. F. TOBIAS & CO.,
4 26 10t Nos. 206 and 208 S. FRONT Street.

BAY RUM.—A SMALL INVOICE JUST RECEIVED by
JOS. F. TOBIAS & CO.,
4 26 10t Nos. 206 and 208 S. FRONT Street.

PIPER HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE CONstantly on hand, for sale by A. MERINO, only Agent in this city. A. MERINO,
4 26 3t* No. 140 S. FRONT Street.

CIGARS.

SMOKE CUMPERT'S
"Three Brothers" Cigars,
MANUFACTURED AT
No. 1341 CHESNUT Street,
1 fmw3mrp Next to U. S. Mint.

"LA ROSA ESPANOLA"
"KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS."
Having the agency for the sale of the celebrated brand of LA ROSA ESPANOLA KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS, we invite dealers to examine our stock, being equal in all respects to the imported Havana, and much less in price.
M. E. McDOWELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
4 7 1m No. 39 N. WATER Street.

Kid Glove Department.
Hosiery, Hdkf., AND Embroidery Department.
Dress Goods Department.
Fancy Goods.

We have the largest stock of KID GLOVES, greatest variety of shades and greatest number of assortments, of any house in Philadelphia. Our fine Glove, the "BARTLEY" (of which we are sole agents), we sell at $1·25 per pair, in all the new shades. Also, Black and White. Our celebrated "LA BELLE" GLOVE at $1·25 per pair. The best $1·25 Kid Glove in America.
Also, just received, 500 dozen of our "JOSEPH" GLOVE at $1·00 per pair, best for the price. The genuine "JOUVIN," $1·45; Misses' Kids, $1·00; Gents' Kid Gloves, $1·25, $1·50, and $2·00. Ladies' 2-Button Kid Gloves, embroidered and scollop top, $1·75. Every pair Kid Gloves guaranteed. If they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
Ladies' full regular made Hose, 27 cents per pair, or $3·00 per dozen, a good bargain; Iron-frame Hose, 32, 38, to 50 cents; English Hose, extra long, 50 cents; Children's Extra Long English Stockings, 22, 25, 28 cents up, according to size. HOSIERY A SPECIALTY. Gents' English super stout and superfine Half Hose; Gents' Lisle Half Hose. LINEN HDKFS.—Ladies' and Gents' at the lowest prices prevailing since 1866.
20,000 yards Hamburg Edging, Inserting and Flouncings, Shirt Bosoms, Lace Collars, Thread Collars, etc. etc. etc.
Fancy Dress Goods closing out very cheap, in order to close out the whole stock and relinquish that department, TO MAKE ROOM.
BLACK ALPACAS, BLACK SILKS very cheap.
PIQUES! PIQUES!—A large stock, and prices down! down! down!
Special Bargains in Fans, Parasols, Corsets, Bows, Combs, etc.
Will open 1000 sets JET JEWELRY, from a New York importing house, at 85 cents to $1·00 per set. Some new and beautiful designs.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
IMPORTERS OF KID GLOVES, [4 2 swtfrp
No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.
Note.—Every pair Kid warranted. If they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange. Try them. No risk

PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
STEINWAY & SONS'
World-Renowned Piano.
(Agent for Steinway & Sons since 1856.)
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT Street,
4 15 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

223. FARIES & WARNER, 223
NORTH NINTH, ABOVE RACE,
WILL OPEN TO-DAY SEVERAL LOTS OF
CHOICE DRESS GOODS FROM NEW YORK.
Silk and Wool Dress Goods, 85c., worth $1.
Take mixed Goods, 75c., choice colors.
Mottled Mohairs, 62½c.
Chene Poplins, for suits, 62½c.
Mixed Goods, for suits, 56c.
Black Hernanies, 62½c. and 75c.
Job Lot Silk Fig'd Grenadines, 16c.
Poplin Alpacas in choice colors.
Roubaix Poplins, 25c.
BLACK ALPACAS A SPECIALTY.
The best 50c. black Alpaca in the city.
Black Alpacas, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 75c.
Black and White Striped Mohairs, 28c.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
Satin Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 44, 50c.
Soft finish Cambrics, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 40, 44, 50c.
Nainsooks, 20, 25, 31, 37½, 44, and 50c.
Swiss Mulls, Victoria Lawns, Striped Nainsooks.
Greatest Bargains in Table Linens, from auction.
Table Linens, 37½, 44, 50, 56, 62½, 75c., etc., etc.
Turkey Red Wine Cloth.
Nottingham Lace from auction, 25 and 31c.
Marseilles Quilts. Marseilles Quilts. Cheaper than ever, $2·50, $3, $3·50, $4, $4·50, $5, $5·50, $6, $7, $8, $10, $12, $15.
Jacquard Loom Quilts, $2·50, only Store in the city where the original Jacquard Loom Quilt can be found at $2·50; far surpasses any other Quilt in the market for spring and summer wear.
Misses', Ladies', and Gents' Spring Underwear.
75 dozen Berlin Gloves from auction, 18, 20, 22c.
Gents' hemstitched Linen Hdkfs., 22c.
Magic, Sandringham, and Coventry Ruffings.
Genuine iron frame Hose, 25 and 31c.
Gents' black Silk Bows, 10, 12½, 18, 20, and 25c.
FARIES & WARNER,
4 9 sw No. 223 N. NINTH Street, above Race.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street
Spring Importations.
IMMENSE STOCK OF
LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
PRICES DOWN
3 21 mwf} TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.

THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
NO. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
Have opened their Spring Stock of
EMBROIDERIES AND WHITE GOODS
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS.
PIQUES IN EVERY VARIETY.
PLAID, FIGURED AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS.
VICTORIA LAWN, CAMBRIC AND JACONET LAWN AND SWISS PUFFED MUSLIN.
FRENCH NAINSOOK AND ORGANDIES.
REAL AND IMITATION LACES.
LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS.
LINEN AND LACE COLLARS AND CUFFS.
NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO MAKING UP INFANTS' WARDROBES. 3 26smw2mrp

1870. 1870

3-4 and 8-4 Black Hernani,
IN ALL WOOL AND SILK AND WOOL,
FROM 75 CENTS TO $5 PER YARD.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
3 30 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites attention to his stock of DRY GOODS, selected with great care, and will be sold as cheap as any house in the city.
BLACK SILKS from $1·00 to $6 per yard.
FANCY SILKS from $1 to $10.
HERNANI in Black and Colors.
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
INDIA PONGEE.
DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, and many articles not to be found in any other store.
GIVE US A CALL. 4 6 2m

PIANOS.

RARE CHANCE.
WILLIAM BLASIUS,
(The eldest of the late firm of BLASIUS BROS.),
New Piano Store,
1008
CHESNUT STREET,
(Next door to his former place,)
OFFERS AT
Wholesale Prices,
(FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY,)
THE
"DECKER BROS'"
UNRIVALLED PIANOS,
(Superior to Steinway's),
AND THE
KRANICH, BACH & CO. PIANOS,
(Equal to Steinway's), and [4 2 1m
SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS CHEAPER.
ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 24 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

SILVERWARE.

BRIDAL SILVER.
BRIDAL SILVER.
BRIDAL SILVER.
GORHAM PLATE.
AT PRESENT GOLD PRICES.
Special Designs and Monograms Furnished.
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street,
4 21 thstuw4t PHILADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

DANIEL M. FOX & SON,
Conveyancers and Real Estate Agents,
No. 540 N. FIFTH ST., Philadelphia.
Principal Agency for Cottages and Lots at CAPE MAY and ATLANTIC CITY. 4 14 2m4p

FRED. SYLVESTER.
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
3 8 5rp PHILADELPHIA.

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
FOR THIRTY DAYS FROM DATE I WILL SELL MY IMMENSE STOCK AT A LARGE REDUCTION.
A great opportunity to obtain choice goods in the FINE ARTS line at low prices. 11 10rp

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

SHILL'S CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
THE HANDSOMEST, BEST MADE, AND LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
N. B.—Carriages made to order. Repairing promptly done. 4 26 imrp
No. 224 DOCK STREET.
WE DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
Opens June 1. Closes October 1.
Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.
TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address
4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 27, 1870.

In the Confessional.

The reader of these pages will probably remember that Charles Dickens, in his novel of "David Copperfield," in sketching the character of a page whom that hero was weak enough to make part of his domestic establishment, takes occasion to remark that he was filled with sudden fits of confession, each one more free and open than the last, and in the course of which he would own up to everything that he had done wrong, or had intended to do. Some such principle as this seems to have guided the Mysterious Boy who a couple of weeks ago disappeared from the office of his employers in company of a check for $350, payable at sight. The said boy is Bennett by name, and last February reached the mature age of sixteen. He has already made three separate confessions. The first I have already acquainted you with. It is that he was accosted by a strange man, who mopped his face with a saturated sponge; that Bennett was conveyed in a state of unconsciousness to an obscure den; that he was drugged for ten consecutive days; and that at the end of that time he found himself penniless in Washington Park, whither he had been mysteriously conveyed. This sounded romantic enough for a dime novel, and was confession No. 1. No. 2 was to the effect that after drawing the check he bought himself some clothing, purchased a ticket for Boston, and went to that city and had a good but unholy time for several days, returning home last Saturday night. Confession No. 3 extends the trip not only as far east as Boston, but as far west as Chicago, and winds up with a Green-street bagnio previous to his return home. Number three is probably nearest the truth, but probably numbers four, five, and six will come nearer yet, until the bull's-eye shall be hit. One of the effects of Bennett's absence was to kill off a benevolent gentleman who had taken a fancy to him and adopted him. In addition to his other trouble this poor man grieved so hopelessly over the mysterious absence of his *protege* that it is probable his death was caused almost as much by a broken heart as anything else.

A One-String Velocipedestrian.

A Mr. August Siegrist, Jr., is performing a very remarkable feat at the Bowery. It consists in riding a velocipede upon a single wire from the back of the stage across the parquette to the second tier of boxes, as well as returning. He performs this feat very neatly and fearlessly, and this is more than can be said of most of the recent entertainments in that line at this forlorn establishment.

Soapstone Lungs.

In one of the suburbs of New York a man has just died who possessed the remarkable faculty of breathing through a pair of lungs which appeared to be fashioned out of a material resembling soapstone. Two or three days ago he interfered between two boys who were fighting. The father of one of them in return came out and struck him a severe blow on the head. The next day the man who was struck died. To determine the cause a *post-mortem* examination was made, and it was discovered that through the process of disease his lungs had been entirely transformed into a substance exactly similar to soapstone. As a natural consequence the man who hit him on the head was exonerated, and the soapstone was brought in guilty.

Taking Possession.

Two evenings ago a lady bearing evidences of Irish descent in her accent and general appearance rang the bell of a quietly-handsome residence in one of the most respectable streets of the city, and inquired if the gentleman of the house was home. The door happened to be opened, as luck would have it, by the lady of the house, who appears to have had her own reasons for replying that he was not. In that particular house, however, the *salls-a-manger*, instead of being downstairs, happened to be upon the parlor floor, and the lady from Erin, rapidly slipping past the one who had opened the door, darted into the dining-room, where, to her gratification, but not to her surprise, the master of the house sat quietly sipping his tea, and eating his bread and butter and currant jelly. The lady of the house, leaving her station at the front door and following the strange visitor into the dining-room, of course a *denouement* was improvised. The gentleman dropped his currant-jelly sandwich and gazed at the visitor in monosyllabic horror. "Jane!" was all he was able to exclaim.

"What means this, Willyum?" interrogated the lady of the house, laying upon his shoulder, with a grasp of iron, those same fingers which had cut and spread the bread-and-butter slices.

"It means, ma'am," said Jane, "that this man is my husband; that he married me six years ago in Ould Oireland, and that for five years I've never set eyes upon him."

Before the sentence was completed "Willyum" had started up, seized his hat from the rack in the hall, and fled from the house, and the two wives were left alone. The precise terms in which the interview was conducted will of course never be known, but certain it is that she whom we have mentioned as the lady of the house followed "Willyum" that self-same night, and "Jane" remained in triumphant possession. Not only that; it has since been intimated that she intends selling everything of value that the place contains, and making off with the proceeds. The nine points of law represented in possession are in her favor. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Signor Brignoli's season of Italian opera will conclude to-night with Donizetti's comic opera of *Don Pasquale* and the third act of *Faust*, in which Brignoli will appear for the first time as "Faust."

MISS CARLOTTA PATTI will make her first appearances in opera in this city on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday next, when she will sustain the *role* of "The Queen of Night" in Mozart's *Magic Flute*. A matinee will be given on Wednesday. The sale of seats for these performances will commence to-morrow at the Academy of Music. As the appearance of Miss Patti in opera is an occasion of great interest, there will be a great demand for seats, and those who wish to secure them should do so at once.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams continue to attract crowded houses, and they appear to be as popular as ever. The *Connie Soogah*, with which they have commenced the second week of their engagement, is one of the best and most popular pieces in their repertoire, and it affords ample opportunities for the display of those qualities that delight the admirers of Mr. and Mrs. Williams. The play is acted in a spirited manner, and apparently to the entire satisfaction of the audience. This evening the *Connie Soogah* will be repeated.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be represented this evening, with all the interesting features that have made it so popular with the public.

AT THE ARCH Knowles' comedy of *The Love Chase* and Craig's burlesque of *Don Juan* will be performed this evening.

On Friday evening it should be remembered that Mr. Aaron Everly will have a benefit, when a fine bill of entertainment will be presented. Mr. Everly has many warm personal and professional friends in this city, who will on this occasion have an opportunity to give him a substantial token of their regard.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the funny "double-enders" have created a great sensation.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited this afternoon, and this evening for the benefit of Fredrich Circle, No. 6, B. and S. of H., at Concert Hall.

MR. THUNDER will produce, for the first time, Rossini's *Messe Solennelle* at his concert on Friday evening, at Musical Fund Hall.

A GRAND CONCERT and presentation of banners will be given to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music by Mary Commandery, No. 36, Masonic Knights Templar. The Young Mannerchor Society have volunteered their services and the Germania Orchestra has been secured. The programme prepared for this occasion is of an unusually attractive character, and the entertainment will be most interesting. The banner will be presented to Mary Commandery, No. 36, K. T., by E. Sir Andrew Robeno, Jr., and will be received by E. Sir William J. Kelly, Eminent Commander of Mary Commandery. The banner will be dedicated by Very Eminent Sir and Rev. Joseph S. Evans, Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment of the United States, assisted by Past Grand Prelate Sir and Rev. Robert H. Pattison, D. D., of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, and Sir William D. Thomas, Prelate of Mary Commandery, No. 36. At the conclusion of the concert the audience will be admitted on the stage to inspect the banner.

CITY ITEMS.

SPRING OVERCOATS.
BETTER IN STYLE,
BETTER IN FIT,
BETTER IN CUT,
BETTER IN MAKE,
than any others Ready-made in the city, at prices from $6 to $30.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

WE call attention to the statement of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company in another column. This institution commends itself most strongly to the confidence of all who have interest in the subject of Life Insurance. A glance at the report will show extreme carefulness and skill in the management of its affairs. The investments are of the most substantial character, and give assurance to the policy holders that their money is placed almost beyond the chance of loss, and the dividends compare most favorably with those of any other company. The law of Massachusetts which requires the companies chartered by that State to keep their policies in full force while the premiums paid for insurance are inexhausted, renders this company especially attractive to those who desire to avail themselves of the advantages of Life Insurance, and who would not have their care rendered useless through the chance of sudden sickness or other inability to meet their premiums on the very day they fall due.

It is with great confidence we commend this old, thoroughly established, excellently managed company to the favor of this community.

The Pennsylvania Agent, Mr. John Knox Marshall (offices Sixth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia), will be most happy to give detailed information to persons who will call upon him, and also to make liberal arrangements with solicitors and others who desire to engage in the good work of obtaining risks for the company which he represents.

A WELCOME DISH AT THE TABLE, AND AT THE COUCH OF THE INVALID.—The countless ways in which the Sea Moss Farine may be utilized in cookery, the immense number of dishes—some plain and simple, others of the most delicate and delicious nature—to which it imparts not only all that is desirable in quality, but a wonderful increase of quantity, are among its strongest recommendations. There is no kind of farinaceous preparations, no kind of soup or gravy in which it may not be used to advantage; and the blanc mange, puddings, custards, creams, jellies, gruels, etc., made from it are not only unsurpassed, but, in our opinion, unequalled. Invalids whose stomachs are so sensitive as to reject all ordinary preparations for the sick-room, find no difficulty in retaining and digesting the light and nourishing food of which this article forms the basis.

On the score of economy the Sea Moss Farine is certainly infinitely preferable to any of the starches, farinas, gelatines, etc., made from the cereals or from maize. We are assured that a package of it, costing only twenty-five cents, will produce no less than sixteen quarts of blanc mange, jelly, custard, or Moss Farine cream. The quantity seems almost incredible, but the statement is made on good culinary authority, and our readers can easily test its accuracy for themselves.

SOMETIMES A COLD WILL NOT YIELD TO ORDINARY REMEDIES, because of the severe inflammation of the delicate lining of the tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, finally exhausting the strength of the patient, and developing very serious disease. Dr. Jaynes' Expectorant seldom fails to remove these symptoms by relieving the lungs of all obstructing matter, and healing all soreness. Pleurisy, Asthma, and Bronchitis are likewise cured by this standard remedy, and the reputation it has maintained for over thirty years affords the best guaranty of its merit. Sold everywhere.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have been receiving an immense quantity of goods this winter and spring, with the expectation of having immediate sale, which so far has not come up to expectation. Consequently a very large stock is on hand, which *must* be closed out, and will be sold at less than old gold prices. Below we quote the prices of a few staple goods:—

White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces				$30 00
" " " "			113	" 21 50
" " " "	Tea	"	44	" 7 00
" " " "	"	"	46	" 8 00
Best Stone China Dining Sets,			97	" 9 50
" " "	Tea	"	44	" 3 50
" " "	"	"	46	" 4 00
" " "	Chamber "			2 50
" " "	Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pcs., (cups with handles)			85
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pc				1 00
Parisian Granite Dining Plate, 9½ inches, per doz				1 00
Table Tumblers, per dozen				65
Table Goblets, per dozen, assorerd styles				1 00

These goods are all first quality. Purchasers can rely on having them just the same as samples shown. Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination. Show-room open until 9 o'clock at night.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER.—GIRARD ROW SALESROOMS, No. 1117 CHESNUT STREET.

SALES OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday and Thursday, 27 and 28.—Mr. M. Deginther's, No. 1309 Chesnut street, entire stock superior Furniture. Declining business. Sold without reserve.

Friday, 29.—Mr. Barlow's regular sale of Furniture.

Thursday and Friday evenings, 28 and 29.—Splendid collection Paintings in Art Gallery.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

MR. DOYLE, the well-known clerk of the AMERICAN HOUSE, Boston, is one of the great favorites with the travelling public. His well-known face at the office is only an intimation of the thorough comfort and uniform courtesy which meet the guest throughout.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

PATRONIZE the Philadelphia Upholstery, Fifteenth and Chesnut streets, when in want of Curtains, Shades, or Bedding. Handsome stock of goods and low prices.
ALBERTSON & CO.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

AN IMPORTANT CASE DECIDED.—Our space will only permit of publishing the verdict.]

Cryer of the Court.—Gentlemen of the jury, "Have you agreed upon your verdict?" "We have."

"Who shall speak for you?" "Our foreman."

"Do you find that Rockhill & Wilson's all-wool $10 Spring Suits and $5 and $7 Overcoats are cheaper and better than are sold at any other house in Philadelphia?" "We do."

"So you all say yes?"

P.S.—Some of the Clothing Houses moved for a new trial, but the Judge said the testimony was so strong that he should be compelled to refuse it.

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Great Brown Stone Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

THERE ARE NOW on exhibition at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1117 Chesnut street, about 200 rare and valuable Oil Paintings by some of our most eminent artists, to be sold on Thursday and Friday evenings, April 28 and 29. Among the collection will be found beautiful specimens of American scenery. Views on the Hudson, Mohawk, and Delaware rivers. Also views of the Catskills, Adirondack, Blue, and White Mountains; Fruit, Figure, and Scriptural Pieces. The Crystal Medallions are really splendid. Sale commences at 7½ o'clock.

THE SALE of furniture at M. Deginther's commenced this morning at 10 o'clock. The company was very large, but the prices were extremely low for such good furniture. The sale continues and closes to-morrow morning. Persons wishing new furniture should not fail to attend the sale. Such a chance is not a daily occurrence.

OLD DOMINION TABLE SAUCE.—For its qualities of proper body, fine bright color, appetizing odor, and superior flavor, it has gained from competent judges the very highest praise. Ask your Grocer for it.
Depot, No. 618 Commerce street.

FRESH IMPORTATION.

A choice lot of New Style Fancy Cassimere for Pantaloons, just received at CHARLES STOKES', No. 324 Chesnut street.

CARD.—Having completed our new Oak Hall Buildings, we have set apart next Monday, May the 2d, to throw our entire Establishment open for the inspection of the public.

We have made many improvements, and our buildings will be found to be twice as large as formerly, and we cordially invite all who have in the past so generously shown their appreciation of our efforts, and all who feel an interest in the business enterprise of our city, to honor us with their presence on Monday next.

For extended notice see the *Evening Bulletin*.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall Buildings,
Nos. 532, 534, and 536 Market street,
Corner of Sixth.

MARRIED.

COOPER—CAMPBELL.—On the 26th instant, by Rev. William O. Johnstone, Pastor of Kensington Presbyterian Church, Mr. JOHN D. COOPER, of Warren county, to LIZZIE CAMPBELL, of this city.

WETTON—ATTWOOD.—On the 25th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, West Philadelphia, by the Rev. H. E. Gilroy, Mr. CHARLES WETTON to Miss ANNIE ATTWOOD, all of this city.

WHITE—KEENAN.—On the 26th instant, by Rev. James F. Martin, of St. James' Church, West Philadelphia, J. CLARENCE WHITE to LIZZIE, daughter of John A. Keenan, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

BAKES.—On the morning of the 26th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH BAKES, in the 62d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 614 Noble street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

GRAY.—On the 25th instant, ALICE, only child of Dr. W. D. and Emily C. Gray, aged 4 years and 7 days.

GREIVES.—On Tuesday, the 26th instant, CAROLINE GREIVES, wife of Thomas Greives, and daughter of the late Lemuel Paynter, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sister-in-law, Eliza Debous, No. 605 Tasker street, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to the Union Ground.

MCKINNY.—On Sunday morning, the 24th instant, LILLIE, youngest daughter of the late Daniel and Sarah McKinny, of Germantown.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1437 N. Eleventh street, on Thursday morning next at 8½ o'clock. Services at St. Malachi's Church. Interment at St. John's, Manayunk.

RUSSELL.—On Sabbath evening, April 24, 1870, JAMES RUSSELL, in the 75th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Spring Garden Presbyterian Church, Eleventh street, above Spring Garden, on Wednesday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock. The relatives will meet at his late residence, No. 1326 Brown street, at 2 o'clock. The body can be seen after 10 A. M.

WILSON.—April 25, ABEL FRANCIS, son of Abel and Maria Wilson, aged 5 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from No. 4205 Frankford street, Frankford. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

CLOTHING.

JONES'

ONE-PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.

OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT.

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.

4 11 mwf5ptf **GEO. W. NIEMANN.**

CARPETINGS, ETC.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF

CARPETS, MATTING, OIL CLOTH,

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH, AT STORE,

DEPUY'S OLD STAND,

No. 253 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

4 26 6trp PHILADELPHIA

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,

Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in

Upholstery Goods,

Car Trimmings,

Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings,

Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,

Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding

ETC. ETC., 3 18 3m5p

Wholesale and Retail.

HILL'S PATENT REVENUE STAMP CANCELLER,

The latest and most perfect improvement, adopted by the United States Government, and warranted superior to all others in market. Patent Indicators for Day, Month, and Year Wheels. Perfectly simple, compact, and durable. The only Stamp with Indicator for Dates. If you want the best, call for this and take no other. Price, complete, $10. Travelling and local agents wanted. 4 23 1mrp

D. H. TOWNSEND,

No. 217 S. THIRD Street, corner of PEAR, Philadelphia.

MEDICAL.

29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. 29

Rheumatism a Life-Time Specialty

A Permanent Cure Discovered.

Neuralgia a Life-Time Specialty.

A Permanent Cure Discovered.

Rheumatism a Life-Time Specialty.

A Permanent Cure Discovered.

Important to

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS.

DR. J. P. FITLER, the eminent Philadelphia Physician, and Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence (now one of Philadelphia's oldest Practitioners), stands alone as specially devoting (37) thirty-seven years to Rheumatism and Neuralgia, in its different forms, with a success unparalleled in the annals of the Profession. Being now regarded among his Brother Physicians as the highest and best authority in Rheumatic complaints, being a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, A. D. 1833, his Diploma contains the following signatures of the most celebrated and world-renowned Professors of modern times, viz.:—

PHILIP SYNG PHYSICK, M. D., Prof. Surgery.
J. REDMAN COOKE, M. D., Prof. on Mat. Med.
N. CHAPMAN, M. D., Prof. on Prac. Med.
T. C. JAMES, Prof. on Obstetrics.
ROBERT HARE, M. D., Prof. on Chemistry.
WILLIAM GIBSON, M. D., Prof. on Surgery
W. E. HORNER, M. D., Prof. on Anatomy.
W. P. DEWEES, M. D., Prof. on Obstetrics.
S. JACKSON, M. D., Prof. Insts. of Med.

Dr. J. P. FITLER also graduated at the Philadelphi Medical Institute, 28th day of March, A. D. 1833. This Institution was founded 1817, by the renowned Dr. N. Chapman. DR. FITLER'S Diploma from this College contains the following signatures:—

JOHN BELL, M. D., Prof. on Med. Juris.
J. K. MITCHELL, M. D., Prof. on Med. Chem.
W. E. HORNER, M. D., Prof. on Anatomy.
S. JACKSON, M. D., Prof. Inst. of Medicine.
THOMAS HARRIS, M. D., Prof. on Surgery.
H. L. HODGE, M. D., Prof. on Obstetrics.

DR. JOSEPH P. FITLER was a student under the celebrated Professor N. Chapman, M. D., and holds the following endorsement from him dated October 10, 1833:—

DR. JOSEPH P. FITLER read Medicine in my office, and regularly attended the Lectures of the University of Pennsylvania, and those of the Medical Institute; also, the Practice of the Hospitals and Almshouse. His advantages of acquiring professional knowledge have been unusually great. It affords me pleasure to bear this evidence of his uncommon merit.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

The subscribers being personally acquainted with DR. JOSEPH P. FITLER, have the fullest confidence in his professional skill.

BENJAMIN S. JANNEY, M. D.
W. E. HORNER, M. D.
GEO. MCMAKER, M. D.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29, 1833.

A SCIENTIFIC PREPARATION.
DR. FITLER'S PRESCRIPTION.
A MEDICAL MONOPOLY.

DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
FOR CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
INFLAM. RHEUMATISM,
SCIATICA RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA IN BODY,
NEURALGIA IN THE HEAD,
NERVOUS HEADACHE,
IT IS A SWORN PERMANENT CURE
IT IS A SWORN PERMANENT CURE
IT IS A SWORN PERMANENT CURE
IT IS A SWORN PERMANENT CURE
in ninety-five cases out of every hundred.
USED INWARDLY AND PLEASANT.
USED INWARDLY AND PLEASANT
USED INWARDLY ONLY.
WARRANTED VEGETABLE.
WARRANTED VEGETABLE.
"WARRANTED VEGETABLE
AND UNINJURIOUS."

DR. J. P. FITLER has devoted his professional life to the special treatment of Rheumatism and Neuralgia. His "Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy" (used inwardly only, as external applications are of but temporary relief), with its wonderful cures, its mighty reputation, its established merit, its standard position, being neither quack medicine nor patent medicine, but a prescription unequalled and unrivalled. A positive agreement or legal guarantee given to every patient stating exact quantity to cure, or the amount paid refunded.

Consultations and advice daily, without any charge, at DR. FITLER'S Office.

Legally warranted to cure in limited quantity, or price paid refunded.

Written contract given stating quantity to use or amount paid refunded.

DR. FITLER'S Remedy is endorsed by upwards of 17,000 testimonials of cure, including the following Philadelphia or home reference, all severe cases of an aggravated condition, hopeless, and in most instances helpless:—

H. A. Dreer, 714 Chesnut street.
William Davis, 426 German street.
J. McCleary, 513 East Girard avenue.
B. C. Chase, Darby road.
H. Stratton, 519 Darien street.
A. McKane, 1339 Shippen street.
S. Griffith, 705 Kersler street.
A. J. Colton, 1109 North Third street.
Mrs. Hopkins, Point Breeze road.
Mrs. Lentz, 136 South Eighth street.
Mrs. Richardson, 1338 South Fourth street.
Mrs. C. Boyd, 1046 South Fifth street.
C. F. Eccleston, 1345 Brandywine street.
S. Money, 1530 South Sixth street.
James Millinger, Birney's Place, W. P.
C. F. Clothier, 23 North Water street.
C. Nobling, 1519 Frankford road.
S. C. Zimmerman, 1748 Marshall street.
C. W. Ridgway, 215 North Second street.
Hon. W. B. Elliott, 804 North Seventh street.
H. R. Shock, 1024 Columbia avenue.
James Hinas, Forty-first and Market streets.
Charles L. Brown, Wood street, below Tenth.
John Voutier, Rope Ferry road.
William Wayand, 1433 Brighton street, 15th ward.
Griffin Snively, 228 George street.
S. Kilpatrick, 1744 Olive street.
D. Taylor, Esq., 404 Taylor street.
Mrs. Gravenstine, Armat street, Germantown.
Mrs. Rice, School lane, Germantown.
Mrs. Barton, Clinton and Henry streets, Camden.
Mrs. Bacon, 298 Market street, Camden.
Mrs. Keeley, Ridge road, below Poplar.
E. A. Dougherty, 209 North Ninth street, Camden.
E. A. Hughes, 534 North Fifteenth street.
Mrs. Stevens, 214 South street.
Mrs. Simmons, 337 Dilwyn street.
Mrs. Dunlap, 1530 Hewston street.
Mrs. Hanson, Twenty-second ward, Manayunk.
Mrs. Ogle, Manayunk, Twenty-second ward.
George Elliott, Frankford, Twenty-third ward.
George Burns, Paul and Mill streets, Frankford.
Mrs. Kline, White Hall, Bridesburg.
John Wackerly, 1110 Buttonwood street.

Satisfaction Guaranteed to all Sufferers Trying It.

DR. FITLER'S Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy has wrappers printed by the American Bank Note Company's Finest Steel Plate Engraving, with Medallion of DR. J. P. FITLER thereon.

The genuine sold by Druggists at $1 50 per bottle. Six bottles at $7 50.

All letters or communications answered and Remedy delivered free of charge.

MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS DAILY.

DR. FITLER'S OFFICE

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

12 swtf PHILADELPHIA

LIFE INSURANCE

Statement of the Condition

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company

OF

Springfield, Mass.,

ON THE 31st DAY OF DECEMBER, 1869.

State of Massachusetts, County of Hampden, ss.—

Be it remembered that, on this 31st day of January, A. D. 1870, before the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of Pennsylvania, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared Caleb Rice, President of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and made oath that the following is a true statement of the condition of said Insurance Company upon the 31st day of December, A. D. 1869.

And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied they have assets safely invested to the amount of 2,078,-997 27-100 dollars. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the company, as set forth in the annexed statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 31st day of January, A. D. 1870.

SEAL. GEORGE WALKER,
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania.

FIRST.

Capital Stock	Nothing. Purely Mutual.

SECOND.

The value as nearly as may be held by the Company	$97,000 00
Cash on hand	3,834 79
Cash in First and Second National Banks of Springfield	25,206 75
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission	36,329 97
Amount of loan secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on real estate on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	1,043,138 61
Amount of loans on which interest has not been paid within one year	
Amount of stocks owned by the company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value:—	

	Par value.	Market value.
458 shares National Bank Stock	$45,800 00	$63,111 04
Government Bonds	358,700 00	297,553 00
New York, Missouri, and Michigan State Bonds	94,000 00	98,920 00
Railroad Bonds and City of Springfield Bond ($30.0)	76,000 00	82,655 00
		$541,329 00

Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for Loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value:—

	Par Value.	Market Value.	Amount Loaned thereon.
15 shares Glasgow Manufacturing Stock	$1,500 00	$1,875 00	$1,275 00
50 shares National Park Bank	5,000 00	8,[illegible]00	5,000 00
24 shares Chickopee National Bank	2,400 00	3,480 00	2,000 00
55 shares Boston and Albany Railroad stock	5,500 00	7,865 00	7,750 00
3 shares Third National Bank stock	300 00	375 00	300 00
120 shares Agawam Canal Co.	6,000 00	6,000 00	
8 shares Second National Bank	800 00	1,240 00	2,300 00
5 shares Riverside Paper Co.	5,000 00	6,250 00	
80 shares Westfield Gas-light Co., with sureties	8,000 00	8,080.00	8,000 00
2 U. S. bonds, $100 each	200 00	228 00	200 00
26 shares Chesnut National Bank stock	3,600 00	5,200 00	1,550 00
3 U. S. bonds, $500 each	1,500 00	1,788 00	1,500 00
1 " " $500	500 00	595 00	500 00
50 shares National Park Bank stock	5,000 00	8,000 00	5,000 00
3 shares Benris Paper	3,000 00	4,500 00	2,500 00
11 shares Pynchon National Bank stock	1,100 00	1,705 00	
5 shares John Hancock National Bank stock	500 00	600 00	4,405 00
8 shares Leicester National Bank stock	800 00	880 00	
30 shares Worcester Gas-light Co.	3,000 00	3,750 00	
4 U. S. bonds of 1881	3,000 00	3,570 00	2,000 00
2 " " "	2,000 00	2,380 00	2,000 00
49 shares Hartford and New Haven Railroad stock	4,900 00	10,535 00	5,000 00
18 shares New York and New Haven R. R. stock	1,800 00	2,484 00	2,000 00
1 bond Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Railroad	1,000 00	900 00	
10 shares Continental National Bank stock	1,000 00	980 00	
10 shares American Ex. National Bank stock	1,000 00	1,120 00	3,500 00
10 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank stock	1,000 00	1,400 00	
4 bonds Council Bluffs and St. Joseph R.R.	4,000 00	3,600 00	
10 shares Springfield Aqueduct Co.	1,000 00	1,100 00	10,000 00
5 shales Benris Paper Co.	5,000 00	7,500 00	
12 shares Chicopee National Bank	1,200 00	1,740 00	
	$71,700 00	$107,657 00	$68,275 00
Interest on investments due and unpaid			981 27
Accrued interest not yet due			94,942 33
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value			
Accrued rents			1,362 50
Office furniture			5,388 62
Premiums in hands of agents, less cash in course of transmission			137,092 97
Deferred premiums (quarterly and semi-annually)			167,387 01
Loans on sureties			4,066.94
Loans on policies			1,750 00
Loan Notes			681,320 81

THIRD.

Amount of losses during the year adjusted but not due	44,000 00
Amount of losses reported to the company, but not acted upon	6,500 00
Amount of losses resisted by the company	15,500 00
Amount of losses in suspense, awaiting further proof	10,080 00
Amount of dividends due and in course of payment	160,798 24
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstands, 2 risks at 4 per cent. combined experience Table	2,481,024 87

FOURTH.

Amount of cash premiums received	644,823 44
Promissory or loan notes	355,084 83
Interest received from investments	138,929 74
Rents received	6,495 21
Total income	$1,155,233 02

FIFTH.

Amount of losses paid during the year	$270,800 00
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	329 55
Amount of returned premiums, whether paid or unpaid	$198,391 89
Amount of dividends declared during the year	$303,966 03
Amount of dividends paid	$215,756 92
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions paid to agents and officers' salaries	$160,472 91
Amount of taxes paid by the company	$8,069 78
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	$48,898 37

Purely Mutual.

No Capital Stock.

INCORPORATED 1851.

OFFICERS:

CALEB RICE, President.
E. W. BOND, Vice-President.
CHAS. McLEAN KNOX, Secretary.
J. W. MASON, Actuary.

JOHN KNOX MARSHALL,

STATE AGENT AND ATTORNEY,

OFFICES:

S. E Corner SIXTH and WALNUT Sts.,

4 25 mwf6t PHILADELPHIA.

ROBERT P. HARRIS, Medical Examiner,

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM THE STATE.

Explosion in Pittsburg—A Man Killed.

PITTSBURG, April 27.—A tank in the refinery of the Excelsior Oil Company, at Freedom, Pennsylvania, exploded last night, killing the watchman, Joseph Ecott.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

Mr. Covode wanted Mr. Brooks to reflect upon the fate of Ahab for having been merciful to Benhadad, the Assyrian (laughter), and he desired gentlemen on the Democratic side of the House to read the bill. One of those gentlemen, when he had on a former occasion used the same illustration, had said that he did not know whether he was quoting from the Bible or from Josephus, but if that gentleman would read the second chapter of Kings he would find that it was from the Bible.

Mr. Morgan remarked that he was very much afraid that the policy of the people would not be aided by the devil quoting Scripture. (Laughter.)

After further discussion by Messrs. Farnsworth and Voorhees in support of the bill, it was passed without a division.

Mr. Stevenson, from the Sub-Committee of Elections, made a report in the election case from the Fifth Congressional district of Louisiana that there was no lawful election in that district and that neither George W. McCranie, Frank Morey, nor P. J. Kennedy was entitled to the seat. He gave notice that he would call up the report to-morrow.

Mr. Kellogg, from Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Probate Court of Idaho Territory to five hundred dollars. Passed.

The House then went to the business of the morning hour, being the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Retrenchment to establish a Department of Justice. The bill, of which a synopsis was given in yesterday's proceedings, is a consolidation of two bills prepared and introduced by Messrs. Jenckes and Lawrence. Jenckes addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of the bill.

The bill was further advocated by Mr. Lawrence. During the discussion the morning hour expired.

Mr. Schenck asked leave to offer a resolution limiting discussion on any paragraphs relating to iron in the tariff bill to twenty minutes.

Mr. Eldridge and Mr. Wood objected.

Mr. Schenck moved to take a recess from half-past four to half-past seven.

On a count by tellers the vote was 64 to 68. The yeas and nays were then called, and the motion was agreed to—yeas 99, nays 71.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) suggested that the New York members be excused from attendance at the night session, they having their last social reunion this evening.

Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Van Dyck said that the New York members did not seek that privilege.

Mr. Eldridge suggested that the whole Pennsylvania delegation be excused during the consideration of the Tariff bill. (Laughter.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW SERIES

OILED FE

THE MAY MAGAZINES.

"OLD AND NEW."

The May number of *Old and New* presents the following table of contents:—

"Old and New;" "Looking Back Across the War-gulf," Robert Dale Owen; "Crimean Captives," N. Noyes; "Now: a True Story;" "A Blameless Life;" "No more Sea," J. W. Chadwick; "Christ the Life," C. C. Everett; "Nature in Art;" "She Writes" (Chapters V and VI); "Catholicism and Protestantism," J. B. Torricelli; "Riding Down," Nora Perry; "Ili-ili-opae," William T. Brigham; "The Mormon Problem," Charles T. Brigham; "The Tartar Legends," J. P. Lesley; "The Organist," F. Townsend, "Ten Times One is Ten," Colonel Frederic Ingham; "Religion in Schools," by a Practical Teacher; "Up Garret;" "Authority in Religion," Orville Dewey; "Grass and Roses," J. F. Clarke; "The Examiner;" "Record of Progress."

From Mr. Brigham's article entitled "The Mormon Problem" we take the following:—

The force of public opinion must be taken into account as another unfavorable influence for the Mormon future. Intercourse with Gentiles has already revealed to many of the Mormons the fact that their system has no sympathy outside of their own community, that the civilized world is against them, and that they are classed with Pariahs and lepers. They hear flatteries, it is true, flatteries from politicians, from tradesmen, and from doctors of divinity; but they are learning that these flatteries are insincere, and that beneath this smooth talk there is real disgust and aversion. The gracious doctor who praises them from their platform holds them up to scorn and horror in the pages of his book. The leaders know, and the people feel, that a more positive public opinion is massing itself against them in all parts of the Gentile world, that there is a rising cry everywhere that this state of things in Utah must cease, this tyranny be crushed, even if the community be broken up in the process. They know that the impression of nearly all these tourists who visit them is unfavorable, that these tourists are almost ashamed to excuse the iniquities which they see, or to plead in abatement the good work which has been wrought by a people so degraded. They see that the American people are consenting that the Mormons shall be called "whited sepulchres," and allow the phrase as not a whit too severe. No one can stay, for a day or two even, in Salt Lake City, without discovering in the conversation of prominent Mormons this keen sense of an adverse public opinion, and with this an evident wish to make the most favorable impression. They are no longer careless what the Gentiles think of them, but have become very sensitive to criticism. They feel that they are not out of the world, as they have been in the years past, but in the world, and subject to its influences. And they see that in spite of all that they do, the opinion of the world is more and more against them.

That the institution of polygamy is weakness to the Mormon community is not yet admitted by the leaders in their public discourse. On the contrary, they pretend to glory in it. We may believe, however, from many indications, that they are tired of it, are aware of the trouble it brings upon them, and would get rid of it if they could. It is reported that Brigham Young and some of its elders are even now seeking a place in Arizona, or in the farther wilderness, where they may send such of their people as hold to polygamy. If it comes to the alternative, the abandonment of polygamy or the annihilation of the State, they will let polygamy go—so one of their elders has recently said in a discourse in Chicago. But the custom has existed so long, and has been defended by so many arguments, that it cannot be abandoned without discarding the good sense and the honor of the teachers who have defended it. To give it up is to deny what has been preached for these many years as the special grace of God to the people, a peculiar blessing and privilege of the saints, part of the revealed will of the Great Father. Even if polygamy should be abolished by a new revelation, superseding all former revelations, it will still leave its curse in the confusion of family ties and family rights which will outlast the custom. Its blight will be felt long after it is abolished, and the blinded women who now defend it will mourn as its victims. It is borne as a cross by many of them now, and there is probably not a woman in the Territory whose heart is really reconciled to it, or who would not be glad to be the single wife of her husband. Even if Mr. Cullom's bill should be enforced as law, and all plurality of wives be treated as concubinage, the evil fruits of the system will not cease to show themselves, and the Church will suffer from the falsehood which it so long supported.

FLORENCE.

The Italian Capital—Scenes in and Around the City.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* writes as follows from Florence:—

I have not for some time spoken of the changes and improvements which have for several years been going on and working a great transformation in the general aspect of Florence. Five or six years ago a company of foreign capitalists made a contract with the municipal authority to execute work of various kinds, such as laying out new streets and erecting buildings, and doing what is to contribute much to the convenience and ornament of the city. I think a period of not less than five and twenty years was allowed for the full execution of all the work laid out. One of the first things to be done was to throw down the old walls, which were originally built to serve both for defense and for the collection of the *Octroi* duties, upon which most Continental cities depend for the payment of their local expenses. The walls of Florence, of various epochs, were built with the solidity which excites our admiration for so much of the construction of the old time; but for defense these works would be found a frail barrier to the destructive military engines invented in our day. For more than one half of the circuit the walls of Florence have utterly disappeared. They had historic associations, and with their frequent low towers were picturesque, and had an interest almost dear to those who had for many years walked in their shadows. They screened from the winter winds, or shut out with their cool vail the hot sunshine of summer. By good fortune only those on the side of the city built on the plain are disturbed, while those more ancient, with their towers and rich brown tints, which follow the Hill of Boboli, will remain. Except the curious old gateways, nothing is left to mark the line of the walls destroyed. The boulevards, laid out on their site, as broad and irregular in their circuit as those of Paris, will, however, always serve to indicate where they stood. Along the new avenues, a good many large, handsome structures have been completed in the past two years, and others are rising. They have the broad openings and ample height of stories which belong to Italian construction more than to the buildings in colder northern countries. The walls have an almost castellated solidity, fit to stand until the pick of the workmen of five or ten centuries hence shall split them to pieces. There is a good deal yet to be done, but perhaps in no city have the houses and shops been more improved than have those of Florence in the past three years. The old pavement of the streets, certainly good enough for any city, has been removed, and the roadways have the smooth uniformity of sidewalks of cut stone. Whoever wishes to see the last trace of the fine old Etruscan pavement must come soon. The royal road, winding for three miles over the hills on the south side of the city, upon which work has been in progress for three years, will be completed this season through its whole length. From this extended terrace, or shelf, a dozen of the finest views of Florence, each varying from the other, may be had. At different elevations several rests or landings are spread out into broad squares, a name adopted from our language for the new breathing-places, the most of which happening, by a not very unhappy contrariety, to be round. On the height of San Micciato, with a great amount of excavating and walling, and the sweeping away of old structures, a vast balcony, spread out over four or five acres, has been formed. The hanging gardens of Babylon were in our childhood objects of curiosity to the imagination, principally on account of the difficulty of conceiving of any solid object above to which they could be hung. But like the new terrace, which is to be such an ornament to Florence, they were probably sustained on arches or perpendicular walls. From this magnificent level, of all the fine views of this city which made Florence the "fairest city of the earth" to the poet, this will be the finest. The Val d'Arno for thirty miles is before the eye, and hundreds of villas and castles, many of them objects of beauty, and some of historic renown, fill the broad fertile plain. The habitations of a population of three or four hundred thousand are within reach of the eye. Should Florence, with its new growth, ever have half the number of inhabitants of the French metropolis, from this point will be presented an imposing show of beauty, of art and nature combined, which it would be worth while to travel some distance to see. Whatever concerns these old cities interests every one of feeling and intelligence who has already made a visit or expects some time to come here. These cities belong to history, and thus to the world. So much of the poetry, the romance, and the art of the past, interwoven with our actual enjoyments and the knowledge which we have got from books, here has found a great theatre for development, and not in a space measured by a few generations of human lives, but many centuries of time. As long as we are capable of dwelling with pleasure upon the achievements of those who have gone before us, these monuments will be as much ours, by a sentimental attachment, as the property of those now inhabiting the country, by the genius and courage of whose ancestors they were raised.

FRANCE.

The Plebiscitum and its History.

From the Liverpool Journal, April 13.

The Emperor of the French is about once more to appeal to universal suffrage. In 1848, in 1851, and in 1852 twice, universal suffrage has served Louis Napoleon. He is going to try it yet a fifth time. Article thirty-two of the Constitution of the 14th of January, 1852, which, with the modifications of various *Senatus Consulta*, is the present Constitution of France, runs as follows:—"All modifications in the fundamental bases of the Constitution, such as they were laid down in the proclamation of the 2d of December (1851), and adopted by the French people, shall be submitted to universal suffrage." This appeal to universal suffrage is known in France as a *plebiscite*, from the Latin compound word *plebis-scitum* or *plebiscitum* — a law made by the common consent of the people, without the intervention of the Senate or the legislative power. The article referred to occurs in chapter four of the Constitution, limiting and defining the powers of the Senate, by which the especial guardianship of the Constitution is committed to that body. Article twenty-seven, for instance, says that the Senate regulates by a *Senatus Consultum* "all that has not been provided by the Constitution, and which is necessary for its march," and "the sense of the articles of the Constitution which give rise to different interpretations."

The fondness of the Emperor for the *plebiscite* may be very easily accounted for. By this process he and his uncle got all they ever acquired of supreme power in France. What his special object in the present appeal may be is not on the surface, but it may be mentioned that the name of M. Rouher, regarded as the Mephisto of the present situation, is at the foot of the Constitution of 1852, and perhaps he, too, has constitutional scruples. What if the vote should be less than the votes of 1848, of 1851, and of 1852? What if the vote should be adverse? Such considerations do not enter into the theory of *plebiscites*. Since the execution of Louis XVI there have been several appeals to the *plebiscite* in France on constitutional points. The first was on the constitution of 1793, when the Mountain party, having finally conquered the Girondists in the Convention, set about the completion of the constitution which the Girondists had begun, said to be the handiwork of Condorcet. This constitution, which was filled up with a rapidity that contrasted with the slowness of the Girondists in elaborating constitutions, regulated the number of representatives in the National Convention, ordered annual elections and established trial by jury. This constitution was submitted to a *plebiscite*, and approved by 1,801,918 against 11,010 votes. The ardor of the convention in constitution building was, however, greater than its desire to put the constitution into effect. The constitution, so approved, was in fact never acted upon. Two years afterwards, subsequent to the death of Robespierre and the downfall of the Jacobins, the National Convention again applied itself to Constitution making. It employed upon the work that experienced hand Abbe Steyes, with Cambaceres and others; and on the 23d of June, 1795, there was submitted by Bussy D'Anglas a bran new Constitution. This Constitution created two chambers—the Council of Ancients (250) and the Council of the Five Hundred, who in their turn elected five persons called the Executive Directory, known as the French Directory. This Constitution also was submitted to a *plebiscite*, and approved by 1,057,380 votes against 49,957. More fortunate than the constitution of 1793, it did work. It endured for four years—till the famous eighteenth Brumaire which brought on the scene Napoleon Bonaparte, who made very short work of the Ancients, the Five Hundred, and the constitution. Napoleon, in his turn, went to constitution building, and on the 10th November, 1799, produced his constitution, which provided, among other things, for the election of a Chief Consul and two assistant Consuls. This likewise was submitted to a *plebiscite*, and approved by 3,911,000 against 1569 votes. The Consuls appointed were Napoleon Bonaparte, Cambaceres, and Lebrun. Three years afterwards, in 1802, Napoleon was appointed Consul for the term of ten years; and a few months subsequently a *plebiscite* made him Consul for life, by 3,568,185 votes against 9074. Quickly upon the heels of the life Consulate came, as we know, the hereditary empire in 1804, when again there was an appeal to a *plebiscite*, not on the point whether Napoleon should be Emperor, as has been often asserted, but with regard to the hereditary succession. The "yeas" to this question were 3,521,675 to 2599 "noes." Once more, in 1815, on the *acte* additional as to the succession, there was a *plebiscite*. But the star of the Emperor had set; only 1,300,000 votes were cast in the affirmative, and but 4206 against.

There is here a long gap in the history of *plebiscites* in France. Until the cousin of the Great Emperor came upon the scene the *plebiscite* was allowed to rust. In 1848 a *plebiscite* gave the Presidency of the republic to Louis Napoleon by 6,048,872, against the million and odd votes cast for Cavaignac. In December, 1851, a *plebiscite* declared Louis Napoleon President for ten years, by 7,181,231 against 640,737 negative votes. In 1852 the present constitution was ratified by 7,473,431 votes to 641,351. In December of the same year a *plebiscite* ratified the *Senatus Consultum* establishing the empire by 7,828,189 votes against 253,145. We can hardly wonder that the Emperor is enamored of the plan which has done so much for him, and that he will make a struggle to retain the power to resort to it when necessary. A very considerable party in the Chambers is bent on destroying this power of the Emperor to keep himself outside of the Constitution. If the Emperor is equally determined to retain it France has just entered upon a constitutional struggle which in England we shall regard with interest, but with that equanimity and philosophy with which people are apt to view the troubles of others. In the meantime it is remembered that *Plon-Plon* only last September declared that *plebiscites* were shams.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE AND ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, within 7 miles of Market street, on a good turnpike accessible at all seasons of the year; within ten minutes walk of a station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad; about thirty acres of land with a fine stream through it and a fish pond, diversified with woods, lawn and meadow, beautiful evergreens and deciduous trees and hedge. The improvements consist of a large

STONE MANSION,

replete with every modern improvement, designed for summer and winter residence. Gas and steam heater. Spring water introduced through the house from a never-failing spring supplied by a wheel. Three tenement houses, stone stable, barn, sheds, chicken-houses, spring house. Everything to make it a very desirable residence, and cannot be surpassed in the neighborhood.

For further particulars address "H. V. K." No. 17 Philadelphia Post Office. 4 27 4t*

WEST PHILADELPHIA—FOR SALE or to Rent, No. 4116 SPRUCE Street, very handsome brown-stone front Residence, Mansard roof, side yard, all modern conveniences, in perfect order. Immediate possession.

No. 4119 PINE Street—Double Mansion, built of dressed grey stone, side yard, every convenience, in perfect order. Possession May 1.

C. J. FELL & BRO.,
4 2 smwlm No. 120 S. FRONT Street.

CHESTNUT HILL—FOR SALE.—A POINTED STONE DOUBLE HOUSE, well built, with all modern improvements, and two acres of ground, with vegetables and fruit.

Apply to or address
WM. H. BACON,
4 23 6t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS, FIRST-class DWELLING, Race street, opposite Logan Square. Also, one House No. 127 Nineteenth street, above Cherry. Inquire of H. WIREMAN, No. 725 WALNUT Street, or at buildings, of
4 25mwf 6t* J. WIREMAN.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 729 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address
THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT—CHESNUT HILL RESIDENCE, for Summer and Winter.—Heater, gas, and water; plenty of shade and fruit, with 6 acres of valuable land; near the depot, with ten trains daily to the city. Price moderate. Send for description. J. E. MITCHELL, No 310 YORK Avenue. 4 25 mwf3t*

TO LET—A LARGE FACTORY, formerly used as a Trunk Factory; is now under going a complete renovation; can be seen by calling at No. 531 WHARTON Street, or at the Factory, No. 528 McILVAIN Street. 4 26 3t

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p5

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Street.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
9 2 Philadelphia.

ICE.

PENN ICE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1868.
OFFICES,
S. W. Corner FOURTH and LIBRARY,
No. 408 North TWENTY-FIRST Street.
Shipping Depot, SPRUCE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill River.
CHAS. J. WOLBERT, President.
3 30 60trp CHAS. B. REES, Superintendent.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.
NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.
For Circulars apply to
3 21 tf T. W. CATTELL.

PENSACOLA LUMBER COMPANY Manufacturers of Florida Yellow Pine Lumber Flooring, Step Plank, shipping Timber, Dimension Stuff of any length. Cargoes sawed with care by both gang and circular mills, and delivered to vessels in Pensacola Bay, or at any shipping port, at short notice.

Particular attention given to bills for shipment to Rio de Janeiro, River Plate, Valparaiso, Callao, Cuba, and Canary and Windward Islands.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LUMBER SOLD ON COMMISSION.

W. A. PARKE, Agent, New York,
Post Office Box 2044.
Office, No. 72 BEAVER Street. 3 28 6w

CARPETINGS, ETC.

E. J. LESTER. CHAS. F. WEBER. WM. T. CERNEA.

E. J. LESTER & CO.'S
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 29 North SECOND Street,
Opposite Christ Church
PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.
VELVETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN,
VENETIAN CARPETS.
ALSO,
Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Etc.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WILL BE SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE
Lowest Market Rates.
E. J. LESTER & CO.,
Opposite Christ Church
No. 29 North SECOND Street,
4 2 smw3m PHILADELPHIA.

1870 RETAIL DEPARTMENT. 1870

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS,
Warehouse, No. 509 CHESNUT St.
Spring Importations.
NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.
1000 PIECES ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES.
Most of the above are of extra quality, new styles, private patterns and designs expressly for our trade.
Canton Matting,
English Oil Cloths,
Cocoa Mattings.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
3 2 wfm3m PHILADELPHIA.

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.
CARPETINGS.
New Styles at the Reduced Rates
BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN
CARPETINGS,
At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
3 19 2mrp Below Ninth, South Side.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET,
ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
No. 209 S. NINTH Street,
9 6 Philadelphia.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALITY Exempt from Fevers and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit,, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water power, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February after that date at Aiken, S. C. 1117 3m

THE VATICAN,
No. 1010 CHESNUT Street.
Garden Vases, classical designs.
Garden Vases at all prices.
Garden Vases at $2 50.
Garden Vases at $3 00.
Garden Vases at $4 00.
Garden Vases at $5 00.
Garden Vases at $6 00.
Garden Vases at $7 00.
Garden Vases at $8 00.
Garden Vases at $10 00.
Garden Statuary, Flower Pots, and Hanging Vases in great variety.
No decoration adds to the natural beauties of the garden or lawn—and at so little expense—as a few Vases filled with flowering plants. 4 23 1m

LAND WARRANTS PROMPTLY PROCURED, PURCHASED, TRANSFERRED, LOCATED, AND SOLD.—Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 1 20

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 4 16 6w

FINANCIAL.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
Government Securities
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Gold, Stocks, and Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Southern and Western Collections,
AND ALL OTHER POINTS, PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
ACCOUNTS RECEIVED, AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES. 1 26 3m

SILVER
On hand and FOR SALE in amounts and sizes to SUIT.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
4 15 PHILADELPHIA.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
GOVERNMENT AND STATE LOANS, RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, bought and sold on commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT, subject to check at sight.
LOANS on collateral promptly negotiated. 1 26 3

DREXEL & CO.
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO. Paris. (3 1

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates.
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 2 6 3

SILVER
FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
4 25 PHILADELPHIA.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA'S N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany, and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BOND
OF THE
SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA IRON
AND
RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia.

The amount of Bonds issued is $625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth $1,000,000.

The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.

We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1. For further particulars apply to

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA. (4 1 3m

SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,
At 82 and Accrued Interest.
Clear of all Taxes.
INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.
Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.
Pamphlets supplied and full information given by
Sterling & Wildman,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.
Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.
Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.
Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

GENERALITIES.

An Ingenious Convict.

Charles Riker, of Essex county, who, on a charge of breaking and entering, was committed to the New Jersey State Prison, at Trenton, N. J., on the 15th of January, 1869, was discharged yesterday, having completed the full term of his punishment. During his incarceration Riker has exhibited a great deal of ingenuity in the construction of a model locomotive and tender, which, in construction and design, is a perfect piece of mechanism. The author is an engineer, and from this evidence of his skill, which he was permitted to take with him, it is evident that he is intimately acquainted with the theory and practice of this important branch of modern science. He says that he owns property to the amount of $80,000, and that his brother-in-law was mainly instrumental in bringing about his last trouble, with a view, as he alleges, of obtaining possession of his property.

A Man's Lungs Turned to Soap Stone.

Some ten days since a butcher of Paterson, N. J., named Frederick Keeflyn, employed at the corner of Cross and Congress streets, saw two boys fighting and ran out to part them, whereupon a man named Kahoe, a shoemaker, came out and struck the butcher on his head. On Sunday Keeflyn was found dead in his boarding-house, at No. 78 Market street. Coroner Butterworth held an inquest, and it being believed that the blow on his head had caused his death a post-mortem examination was ordered, and held by Drs. Blumdell and Warren. Instead of there being any injury to his head it was discovered that death had been caused by disease of the lungs, which were hardened, and presented every appearance of a mass of soap stone. The surgeons pronounce it a most extraordinary case, and declare that it is incomprehensible how the man lived so long as he did. A verdict was accordingly rendered by the jury in accordance with the facts, fully exonerating Kahoe from any connection with Keeflyn's death.

George Peabody's Will.

A statement has been extensively published, occasioned by the probate of George Peabody's will at Gloucester last week, to the effect that Mr. Peabody left only about $150,000 after the payment of his public bequests to the London poor. We learn from good authority that the $156,000 is merely the amount of personal property belonging to his estate in Essex county; it being necessary to prove the will here; as also in some other States, where there are funds or securities belonging to the estate. But, as we supposed was already well known, the greater portion of his property was left in England, where his will was originally proved in December last, and where the administration of the estate is principally to be carried on for the present. The amount of personal property returned to the court in England is about four hundred thousand pounds, not far from two and a quarter millions of dollars in currency. The whole amount in this country is not yet made public, as the executors have not yet taken out letters in other States.—*Salem (Mass.) Observer, April 23.*

Caroline in the Southern Grange.

A Charleston critic lets himself out in this impressive manner:—

"Ristori and Mrs. Bowers are very properly classed among the brightest stars that of late have ennobled the tragic performances of the modern stage. Thomas, with his well-disciplined orchestra of forty musicians, is reckoned by the impartial critic as the leader of the orchestral music of the world—that of Germany not excepted. Morlacchi, now performing in New Orleans, is considered superior to Fanny Essler as a dansuese—her troupe of ballet performers ranking higher than those ever seen in the Alhambra in London or the La Mabille in Paris. Carlotta Patti is said to be a rival of her sister Adelina; Luisa Kellogg enjoys an enviable reputation; and, if merit is to be the criterion by which the critic is to be guided in awarding praise to contending parties on the dramatic and operatic stage, how shall he be excused if he does an act of injustice to Caroline Richings-Bernard, by not classing her among the great personages of the stage of this age? He cannot be excused. This is strong and plain language; nevertheless, it is just."

FOREIGN NOTES.

Napoleon to the Senate.

The Senate held a sitting April 13, M. Rouher in the chair. M. Devienne ascended the tribune, and read the report of the committee on the *Senatus Consultum*. It is a re-echo of the Emperor's message on the same subject. The Emperor gave a very friendly reception to the Marquis d'Andelarre, who explained to his Majesty the reasons why all true and sincere friends of the dynasty and liberty desired serious guarantees the against *plebiscitary* faculty contained in the *Senatus Consultum*. The Emperor replied that he could not possibly make any fresh concessions.

Pere Hyacinthe on the Crisis.

Father Hyacinthe addressed to the Paris journals the following letter:—

"Paris, April 8, 1870.—I am supposed just now in many quarters to have a share as considerable as secret in the publication of the Civil Code. I feel certain that such a proceeding will not be attributed to me by those who know me well, but I owe to the public a contradiction of the supposition. Doubtless my sympathies are on the side of a work in which my own brother is concerned, and which promises to bring fresh aid to the cause of religion and liberty—one which is more than ever my own; but there are different methods of serving it; and I am anxious to remain in the silence which my conscience imposed upon me at the outset of the crisis which we are now traversing."

The Barcelona Insurrection.

The railway and telegraphic communications with Barcelona continue uninterrupted in the line of Zaragoza from San Andres de Palomar, in the line of Tarragona from San Felice and in the line of Gerona in Masnon. In despatch of 7th, transmitted via Tarragona, the Captain-General of Catalonia makes known that the forces continue occupying positions upon Gracia, but that he had refrained from ordering them to open fire by reason of the heavy wind and rain which were prevailing; also, that they yesterday verified the sorteo in Barcelona without novelty, in spite of barricades having been formed in some barriers, which the troops easily destroyed; also, that the columns he had organized would go out immediately to attack the pueblos in rebellion. At noon on Thursday, the First battalion of Africa arrived, after having beaten the rebels of Moncada and San Andres. The First battalion of Ingenieros left the train in San Felice, fought and conquered the rebels of that town, and arrived at Barcelona yesterday morning. The Second battalion arrived a little later, having come by sea. The Cazadores de Talavera embarked in Tarragona at nine last night for Barcelona. The Second battalion of Africa had reached San Andres and continued on to Barcelona on foot without being molested. General Baldrich, with the battalion of Mendigorra, arrived at Sabadell without novelty at eleven o'clock last night, and would resume his march this morning. The insurgents fled from the town on his approach. By passengers who arrived at San Andres last night we learn that tranquillity was completely re-established in Barcelona.—*Madrid Gazette, April 8.*

American Securities on the Frankfort Bourse—English Accounts.

From the London Times (City Article), April 14.

The Frankfort advices state that the recent eagerness for American railway bonds is fast passing away, and that the success obtained by the Oregon-California issue has been the last. These are now selling at two per cent. discount. The issue of Port Royal bonds has signally failed, and others projected are without the shadow of a chance. The market is glutted, and the holders are weak. "According to the printed opinion," it is said, "of an eminent lawyer at New York, wherever there is a capital in shares, only such mortgage bonds are valid whose issue has been sanctioned by an assembly of shareholders—an assembly almost impossible to be held under the peculiar circumstances of American railway building, and this adds a new danger to those already incurred by improvident investors."

—A Boston writer, speaking of Wendell Phillips' lecture on Christianity, says that it was "a wonderful effort, radical to the verge of despair, yet hopeful as he always is," which is rather an equivocal compliment.

TURN OF THE TIDE.

The Silver Nuisance in Canada.

It is a well-known fact that ever since the disappearance of American silver in the United States it has flowed into Canada in such quantities as to be regarded as a nuisance. The Canadians having stood it until their patience is exhausted are now devising means to drive it over the border into the country where it properly belongs, and, at this time, it is very much needed. For a long time it has been received by the Canadian Government only at a discount from four to six per cent., and then only in limited quantities, but in trade it has been at par until within a few days. The last tumbling of gold in the United States, and the consequent falling of silver, have sent up greenbacks in Canada, and in view of this the Canadians have undertaken to get rid of the great burden of American silver. The principal railroads, the Montreal Telegraph Company, the hotels, the bar-rooms, and the leading retail traders are generally uniting in the movement, and the result is that an American half-dollar goes for only forty-eight cents, a quarter for forty-four, a dime for nine cents, and a half-dime for four cents. To accommodate themselves in trade, shinplaster scrip, similar to the United States fractional currency, has been issued in large quantities, and as the American silver goes out that takes its place. Its value, of course, is the same as gold. For the past three weeks the shipments of American silver from Montreal alone have averaged $50,000 per day. At this rate it cannot be long before the American fractional currency is replaced by hard money.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Dreadful Accident on the Macon Railroad—Four Persons Killed and Many Injured.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* of the 23d inst. says:—

We regret to learn, from despatches received here last night from Jessup, that a serious accident occurred yesterday to an excursion train on the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, by which four or five persons were killed outright, and a number more or less seriously injured.

"It appears that an excursion party was made up at Quitman, Valdosta, and other places on the line of road for a visit to Brunswick. The train left Quitman yesterday morning, and proceeded on its way without accident until it reached a point about sixteen miles from Brunswick, when, in crossing a trestle, the cribbing gave way and precipitated the cars containing the excursionists a considerable distance to the swamp below. A telegram states that four or five persons were killed outright, and several others seriously wounded. No names or further particulars are given. A special train, with medical or other aids, was despatched from this city to the scene of disaster late last night, and we shall probably receive full particulars of the unfortunate affair by this morning's train. It is understood that many ladies were on board the excursion train."

CHIVALRY.

A High-Toned Mississippian Attempts Assassination, but Counts Without His Host.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Pilot* reports the following:—

A few days ago, while Colonel B. B. Emory, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third district, was leaving his office, in Corinth, Mississippi, a ruffian, who pretends to practice law, met him in the building, armed with the traditional double-barrelled shot gun, and revolver hung around him. Never having had any difficulty with him, the Colonel had no idea his attention was directed towards him. When but a few feet from him, however, the gentleman raised the gun in range of his person. Quick as lightning Colonel Emory sprang upon the coward, disarmed him of gun and pistol (which he attempted to draw when he lost his gun). He then turned to a friend of the "conquered brave," and advised him to take him away, or he would of necessity deprive the community of so valuable a citizen. Our latest information is to the effect that the hero imbibed some additional courage, and was hunting the Colonel to "shoot him on sight." Colonel Emory is as brave as he is quick in action and slow to anger, and should they meet, we fear there will be mourning for an estimable citizen.

RAILROAD LINES.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.
CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE,
ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO
NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Western Maryland Railroad Company having secured the aid of the city of Baltimore, will soon be in funds sufficient to complete the road from Pipe Creek Bridge to Hagerstown, and will receive Proposals until 9th April for all the unfinished Grading and Bridging on the uncompleted section, the work on which has been suspended for a year.

Payments made in cash for all work done.

The work on the Graduation, Masonry, and Superstructure of Bridges will amount to about $200,000.

For all information as to the present condition of the work to be done, apply to

W. BOLLMAN, President,
3 28 6w No. 24 N. HOLLIDAY Street.

WHEELER'S
PATENT STAMP CANCELERS.

EDWIN STEVENS,
No. 41 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA, [3 31tf
General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

I HAVE ABANDONED THE OLD method of packing bodies in ice, and having a PATENT CORPSE-PRESERVING CASKET, which is entirely new, and which has proven a perfect success, I desire to call the attention of the public to the same. *I guarantee that all bodies* will be kept in a dry and perfect state of preservation for an indefinite period.
4 20 1m] JOSEPH A. MARKLE, Undertaker,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and BUTTONWOOD Sts

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 23
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELWYN CATTELL.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·30, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·30, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINE
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.
At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after THURSDAY, April 21, 1870.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1·20, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1¼, 2, 3, 3·40, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·30, 5·40, 6·40, 9, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9, and 10·50 A. M. and 3·50 P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 4, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7½, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6¼, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 7½ A. M. and 5 P. M.
Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05, and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1·15 and 9·20 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.
For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.
From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·00 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
3·15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.
3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
5·45 P. M., Accommodation. Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and way stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(Saturdays only.)

Leave Philadelphia 8·00 A. M.
Leave Cape May 1·10 P. M.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

5 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, April 18, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·50 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 2·05 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train from New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 4·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3 40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A. M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A. M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·35 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6 30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
7·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER Sup't.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS,
15 Retail DIACON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday morning,
April 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 4 22 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 500 ROLLS WHITE, RED, CHECK, AND FANCY CANTON MATTINGS, ETC. ETC.
On Friday Morning,
April 29, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; Canton mattings, etc. 4 23 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS,
On Monday Morning,
May 2, on four months' credit, at 10 o'clock. 4 26 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
May 3, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 4 27 5t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET Street.

IN LOUISVILLE, KY

W. GEORGE ANDERSON. H. C. STUCKY.
THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
(Established 1826).
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.
Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.
Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.
Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. [3 19 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A NEW HORROR!

Wholesale Homicide.

Two Men Killed by a Policeman at an Early Hour This Morning.

Both Sides of the Affair.

The Officer Justifies Himself as Acting in Self-Defense—His Statement of the Encounter.

Versions of the Deadly Affair as Given by Eye-Witnesses.

The misery wrought by the demon alcohol is every day increasing, and scarce an hour of the short space of time allotted to man passes, but some deed of degradation is committed. This morning we are called upon to record the sudden "taking off" of two human beings, two unprepared souls, who had as yet but barely entered into the battle of life, and all through that bane of thousands—liquor.

At No. 1331 North Second street resides a family by the name of Walsh. One of their number, a son named James, aged about twenty-three years, and a plasterer by trade, after returning from his daily labor yesterday, spent some time in cultivating a miniature garden which he had formed in the small enclosure, called a yard, in the rear of his parents' house. He continued working therein until it became almost dark, when he entered the house, changed his clothing, and started out to obtain some little recreation.

About the time that he left home (7½ o'clock) a young man named Murtagh, aged twenty-two years, whose parents reside at No. 2006 North Fifth street, returned from Germantown, where he had spent the day in doing some laboring work. The young man Murtagh, at the age of sixteen, enlisted in the 173d New York Regiment, under the alias of John Morrissey, he desiring to enter the army, and using an alias to prevent his removal therefrom by his father, who was opposed to his enlisting. He served honorably through the war, and after being discharged returned home. His parents state that he had not done much work since his return, but had just received employment in Germantown, and he and they were mutually joyous over the fact.

After disposing of the meal prepared for him by his mother, he cleansed himself, and sallied out for some enjoyment.

Where he went, or where he spent the evening, is not now known; but be that as it may, the fact is patent that he met with Walsh, and both succeeded, as all parties admit, in becoming thoroughly intoxicated. Some time after midnight they brought up in the neighborhood of Third and Montgomery avenue, and by their noise and carousings annoyed the whole neighborhood.

The locality is none of the best. It is the boundary between the Seventeenth and Nineteenth wards, and is infested by a gang of young men who are as desperate as they are devilish in their characters. Third street, at this point, is occupied by a number of Irish families of the lower class, who in their ignorance screen instead of expose the misdoings of the youths that there congregate.

They think that because they are all Democrats that therefore Democratic policemen should not interfere with them, and, as a consequence, whenever the officers attempt to arrest any offender they meet with opposition, and ofttimes encounter danger.

This "beat," too, is what is termed a double beat, extending from Oxford to Beach street, and from Second to Sixth street. For some time past it has been in charge of Officers Patrick Levy and Charles Max, of the Eleventh district force, both of whom are said to be exemplary men. Last night Max was left in sole charge of the "beat," on account of the death of Levy's father in New York, and whither Levy had gone.

About a quarter of 1 o'clock this morning Max heard a terrible rumpus whilst standing at the corner of Montgomery avenue and Third street, and supposing it to come from Germantown road, he at once ran in that direction. He soon found, however, that he was leaving the sound, and he returned, intending to cross over to American street. On passing Third street he looked down and saw two parties apparently squabbling. He approached them and in attempting to arrest one of them, a scuffle ensued which resulted in his drawing his revolver and shooting both. He did not at the time know either of them, but they soon proved to be the two young men mentioned in our opening. After the shooting they were removed into the house of Edward McDermott, on whose pavement the affray occurred. Murtagh died instantly, but Walsh lingered about an hour. The parents of the deceased being notified, the bodies were removed to their respective residences.

The following is

Policeman Charles Max's Statement.

On receiving the news of the tragedy, Chief Mulholland, who was at the Central Station, directed Lieutenant Pritchard to report immediately in person. After consultation, Detective Gordon was sent to work up the case, and he repaired to the Eleventh District Station, where he took a statement from Policeman Max, which was substantially as follows:—

He was patrolling his beat alone, and at a quarter before 1 o'clock he reached Third and Oxford streets; he there heard a great noise as of people fighting; he ran towards Germantown road, thinking that the trouble was in that neighborhood, but the farther he went the farther the noise seemed to be; he then retraced his steps, and on again reaching Third street saw two men just below Columbia avenue, facing each other; one of them seemed to have a revolver in his hand pointing it at the other; at this time a woman from overhead exclaimed, "It's about time you got here to stop this business;" he replied, "You can't expect me to be here and in all parts of my beat at the same time," and approached the two men, whom he ordered away, telling them that this noise must be stopped; they still remained and said something to him; he again ordered them away, and not complying, seized one and told him to come with him; the other then approached toward him and was told not to interfere; still pressing forward Max let go his hold on the other one and seized him; then his first prisoner showed a disposition to interfere and he was warned away; he replied he wouldn't interfere, but on arriving up Third street near Montgomery approached Max and struck him in the face and then seized Max by the shirt collar which he twisted; Max was compelled to release his hold of his prisoner, who immediately seized Max by the legs and he was thrown to the pavement; while lying there struggling with the men Max was kicked several times about the body; he finally released himself, and on regaining his feet seized one of them by the coat and was again rushed upon, when he notified the other that if he dared again to approach him, he would shoot; he came towards him, when he drew his revolver and fired two shots; both of them fell to the pavement; Max then ran to Fourth and Berks streets, where seeing a strange policeman he called to him to come down the street, as he had been compelled to shoot two men; Max and his brother policeman ran down to the scene and found the two men gone; he required of several people who had their heads out of windows, which direction the two men had gone, and received as an answer, "One of them is here;" he applied for admission and was refused; he then directed the policeman to remain there while he could obtain the assistance of other policemen; on reaching Berks street he came across Policeman Bird, whose beat adjoined that of Max; they returned to the locality and were again refused admission; Max then reported to Lieutenant Pritchard at the station the particulars of the affray; he was directed to patrol the beat of Bird, whom he was to notify to hunt up the particulars; shortly after he returned to the station and delivered himself into custody, stating that both of the men were dead; he was then placed in custody, and is at present at the Eleventh District station.

The Other Side.

As in all similar cases, there are two sides of the story to be told. This morning we visited the locality, and after some little search succeeded in finding Mrs. McDonough, who refused to give any information. Whilst standing at the door of her residence a lad picked up a collar supposed to have belonged to the officer, which was much rumpled, and a piece of the handle of a pair of nippers, thus showing that there had evidently been a severe struggle. We next visited the residence of Murtagh, and from his father obtained the following as the substance of a statement made by Edward McDonough:—

I was awakened by a noise in the street, and raising the window I saw the officer trying to arrest Walsh. Murtagh told him (Walsh) to go with the officer, and advanced towards the latter. The officer shouted to Murtagh not to come near him or he would shoot. Murtagh replied, "I am going to help you." I then shouted to the officer not to shoot; if he was not able to take his prisoner to spring his rattle. The officer replied, "I have no rattle." Just then the officer fired and Murtagh fell. Myself, wife, and daughter then rushed down stairs, and found that both men were shot. We then carried both into my house, and Walsh died in a short time. Just before the shot was fired I heard some one of the two say, "You needn't take us; we are all Democrats like yourself." I did not see either the officer or the deceased on the ground at any time.

As is usual in such cases a bitter feeling exists to the prejudice of the officer, some alleging that he should not have shot both, and others that he should not have shot either. The full facts of the case will be brought out at the Coroner's inquest, which will take place to-morrow. Dr. Shapleigh will make the *post-mortem* examination to-day.

The Wounds.

Both the young men were shot in the breast, one on the right side and the other on the left.

AMENDMENTITIES.

Additional Incidents of the Procession Yesterday—A Colored Processionist Defends His Rights—A Democratic Quadruped on the Issues of the Hour.

There were several humorous incidents connected with the procession of yesterday which have not yet been reported. One of these was an occurrence which took place yesterday afternoon while a ward delegation was passing through an up-town neighborhood.

A medium-sized colored man in the line was bearing a very beautiful flag. A large-sized white spectator on the sidewalk laid his eyes upon the flag, and, either from a desire of possession or from a wish to insult the bearer, laid his hands upon the national emblem, and undertook to dispossess the rightful owner thereof.

In this he was successful. He bore the flag away in triumph. But the former bearer was not perfectly satisfied with this proceeding. Seeing his property being made away with, he went immediately to the rescue. By his determined spirit and hearty earnestness he regained possession of his property without much difficulty, and then, by way of recompense for the annoyance, proceeded to administer a most royal beating to the offending white rascal. This duty being performed, the flag was once more shouldered and carried into the line, the avenger of its injured honor conducting himself as though nothing unusual had happened, though the lookers-on testified their approval of his action by loud applause.

While the procession was passing in the neighborhood of Fifth and Thompson streets, under the fire of rotten eggs, decayed vegetables, etc., which they received at that point, an incident occurred which showed of what stuff the attacking mob was composed. When the fire was hottest, a line officer of the Excelsior Regiment, which was passing at the time, gave the order "Halt." This was quickly obeyed. "Order arms," was the next command, which being complied with, that of "Fix bayonets" followed. The glistening ranks of bayonets, and the alacrity, precision, and coolness with which the orders had been obeyed, disheartened the crowd, who kept the remainder of their rotten eggs in their pockets for their own private benefit. This portion of the line, it may be added, was allowed to go unmolested for the rest of the day.

Another novel incident occurred in front of the Race Street Armory, as Post No. 27 of the Grand Army of the Republic, mounted as an artillery battery, was forming in line for the procession. A horse, born and bred of Democratic antecedents, had been hired by one of the colored officers of the post to be used in the parade. The officer had just mounted the animal in the Armory building, and both man and horse had just emerged into Race street, when the horse took it upon himself to settle one of the disputed questions of the day. Said the horse to himself, "I am a Democrat, a true-born Democrat. My rider is a true-born nigger. I am consequently superior to my rider, and it is a shame that he should ride me. The fact is he shall not ride me;" and so saying the animal put his two fore feet well forward and together, kicked up his hind feet high in the air, and landed his rider on his face on the cobble-stones, having caused him to describe a complete revolution in his descent. The animal then cantered off in high glee in the direction of a Democratic stable in the vicinity, his sides shaking with laughter and his tail wagging with glee at the practical joke. But here the Democratic superiority ended. A crowd of loyal negroes stopped his progress, and took him up a side street to be remounted. The incorrigible Democrat was not willing, but he had to go. He resisted being mounted, spun round in quick revolutions, and caused the saddle to be entirely displaced; but it was of no avail. A crowd of sympathizers held his legs, neck, tail, and ears, and the officer regained his seat in safety. The offender was then marched off to his place in the line under a strong guard, who were very watchful for any symptoms of dissatisfaction, which, had they occurred, would have been visited with summary punishment. Under these circumstances the animal submitted with the best grace possible, and became a type of the party to which he belonged as it is now situated. The only injury which the rider received was a black eye, which the fall had inflicted, but this slight inconvenience he bore with becoming fortitude, knowing that it is what is to be expected by all who have any doings with the unclean thing—Democracy.

The good order which characterized the great demonstration yesterday over the fifteenth amendment finds an official and noticeable confirmation in the fact that out of more than two hundred persons who were arrested by the police during the day, but eighteen were colored, a number below the daily average, and of these not one was in any way connected with the procession, all of them being denizens of the lower wards of the vagabond class who, in common with white people of like station, are picked up every day by the police.

A Clerical Appointment.—At a recent session of the Methodist Conference, the Rev. T. A. Fernley was appointed to take charge of the Eleventh Street M. E. Church, on Eleventh street, above Washington avenue. This reverend gentleman is a most efficient and zealous clergyman, and his sphere of usefulness has been greatly enlarged by the change.

Action of School Controllers.—The Third School Section of the Board, at their meeting last evening, by resolution condemned the present system of teaching music in the schools of that section, and dismissed the teachers.

—A new boys' school has been opened in the room of the Southwark Library, on Second street, above Catharine.

An Order from the Mayor.—The Mayor has issued an order directing the Detective Department to be kept open all night as a police headquarters for the transaction of police business.

Slight Fire.—At 5 o'clock this morning two frame buildings in Pascalville, West Philadelphia, were entirely destroyed by fire.

ON TO RICHMOND.

United States Officers Turn Farmers.

At an early hour this morning General E. M. Gregory, United States Marshal, accompanied by Deputy Marshals Bernard, Beale, Murray, and Ridgway, and Revenue Detectives Brooks, Clark, Griffith, Hause, Johnson, and Eldridge, made a "forced march" on the Richmond whisky district and succeeded in creating a general panic.

The officers have "spotted" certain parties for some time past, but owing to the extreme vigilance of the Hibernians, many of whom served an apprenticeship in the "Auld Dart" at pulling the wool over the eyes of the "constabulary," they were several times foiled in attempted raids.

This morning, however, they hit upon a novel idea, and securing a wagon loaded with hay, they at once carried their intentions into practice. Secreting themselves on the top of the wagon, and covering themselves with hay, the team was driven right into the centre of the Milesian camp, and before the now astonished sons of Erin could utter "Bidbust," the officers were upon them. The men gave leg bail out the daughters of the "Auld Sod" stood their ground, and gave battle with tongues, hand, and feet.

Stones rattled round the heads of the "scouting" party, and many a female raised a limb to inflict stern punishment. "Dish-cloths" and "pratie-mashers" were wielded lively by muscular femininity, and for a time the battle appeared to be in their favor, but at length the officers rallied, and the strong-minded and strong-winded Milesians were overcome, and operations began.

The first place visited was a distillery on Monmouth street, above Richmond, the contents of which were seized. The "raiders" then visited the surrounding places, and as a result captured four stills and three worms, all new. Sixty hogsheads of mash which were found were destroyed, after which the officers returned with their booty to the city.

Local Odds and Ends.—Our new-made citizens are delighted with the ovation of yesterday.

—Representative Davis will take a renomination if the position seeks him.

—Bridges will not be allowed to slush the pavements after 7 o'clock in the morning from Saturday next until October 1.

—The Democracy for a week past had men engaged to buy rotten eggs. The Board of Health had better look after those not used yesterday.

—Nick Brown, the negro Democratic rum-seller, has issued his cards, inscribed "Subject to Democratic rules."

—There is a house on N. Twelfth street which is said to have been paid for in money borrowed by a State Senator from the State Treasury.

—The police on Broad street yesterday permitted a number of boys to flaunt a rag on which was inscribed a vulgarism calculated to shock the modesty of any one, white or black, except themselves.

—The Park Guard, within a few days past, have made a large haul of fast drivers.

An Inquest to be Held.—The Coooner will hold an inquest on the body of Michael Mohan, who died at the Episcopal Hospital yesterday from the effects of injuries alleged to have been inflicted at the hands of his wife. It seems that on the 30th of March his wife, Mary, went out in the morning and got drunk, and on returning home found Michael preparing breakfast. The lady demanded that he should go out to hunt work, became enraged when he refused, hit him on the head with a boot, and drove him into the yard of their house, which was No. 1228 Maple street. She then threw a trunk upon him and broke his leg, when he was removed to the Hospital. The physicians at the Hospital state that he died from mania-potu. His wife is now in custody, having been arrested three or four days ago for malicious mischief in breaking the windows of a neighbor's house.

A Speaking Dumb Man.—Richard Norris was in West Philadelphia yesterday seeking alms on the plea of being deaf and dumb. He showed various letters to prove his unhappy condition, and had several papers with the amounts of donations upon them. Policeman Kelley, thinking him an impostor, concluded to arrest him, and going up to him, slapped him in a friendly manner on the back, and saluted him with the words "Now I've got you!" The shock of the words and the slap together was so great that it immediately restored speech to the dumb man, who remarked in a hurried manner, "No, you haven't!" For thus answerwing back he was marched off by the policeman, and was committed by Alderman Randall.

Assault on an Officer.—Lieutenant Flaherty, of the Fifth district, was standing last evening in front of Horticultural Hall, keeping the passage way open. While there the Lieutenant ordered a white man off, who was obstructing the way. The man replied by striking the officer. The Lieutenant thereupon secured the man, and had him conveyed to the station. He was committed by Alderman Morrow in default of $500.

Pickpockets Picked.—Detectives Fletcher and Miller yesterday, during the progress of the procession, arrested William Warner, Henry Henderson, and James Carroll, as supposed professional pickpockets from Baltimore, at Broad and Spruce streets. These same officers also arrested John Fitzgerald and John Boyar at Tenth and Lombard streets, on the same charge. All the parties will have a hearing at the Central Station to-day.

The Last of the Chickens.—The seventeen chickens which were found yesterday on the persons of three men who were in the neighborhood of Nicetown lane, have been identified as the property of Michael Daily and Rachel Carr, at the seventh milestone, Old York road. The three men have been sent to prison and the seventeen chickens escorted to their homes.

Case Missing.—At noon yesterday two men entered the store of Turner & Wayne, No. 26 South Fourth street. While one of them was pricing goods in the front of the store the other went to the rear and abstracted fifty-six dollars in cash from the money drawer. Both of the men, in company with the cash, have escaped.

A University Minus a Coat.—A thief entered the Philadelphia University, on Ninth street, below Locust, at 9 o'clock this morning, and emerged therefrom with a coat that did not belong to him.

A Smasher.—William Kane has been held on the charge of malicious mischief in bursting in the windows of Mrs. Dougherty's whisky mill at Sixth and Shippen streets.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Evening Telegraph Office,
Wednesday, April 27, 1870.

There are very encouraging indications of a speedy revival in trade, though it is perhaps too late to expect that degree of activity which will compensate for the too-long continued depression of the past. The class of business borrowers who have kept aloof from the loan market hitherto by reason of the uncertainty which enveloped the course of Congress relative to financial questions of importance in their bearings on general trade, are beginning to operate with more freedom as these disturbing causes are being removed, and the hope is again entertained that business will henceforth move with something like its accustomed celerity.

The market is in a condition very favorable to an active revival, being abundantly supplied with capital seeking employment in any safe and remunerative channels. Call loans are moderately active and easy at 5@6 per cent., and discounts continue to range from 6@7 per cent. for first-class business paper.

Gold opened active and strong with sales at 113⅜, advancing to 114¼, and closing at noon at 114¼.

Government bonds are in great demand, and prices this morning show a further advance of ⅛@1 per cent.

The stock market was very active, and prices were higher. Small sales of City 6s, new, at 102⅝, and old at 102.

Reading Railroad was in great demand, and sold up to 50⅝. Pennsylvania Railroad was steady but quiet, with sales at 58½. Lehigh Valley was taken at 56 and Camden and Amboy at 122.

In Canal stocks there were sales of Lehigh at 34½@34⅝, and Morris preferred at 65.

Among the Bank shares there were sales of North America at 227 and Philadelphia at 163.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000	Am Gold	114⅛	100 sh Read R	50·56
$2000	U S 6s, '81, cp	115⅝	100 do	50⅝
$26000	do	116	100 do	50⅝
$400	City 6s, Old	102	500 do	50⅝
$1700	do. New	102¾	100 do	50·56
$1000	Phila & Erie	91⅜	100 do	50⅝
$2000	Lit Sch R Bds	100½	100 do	50⅝
2	sh Bk of N Am	227	100 do	50⅝
5	sh Phila Bk	163	300 do	50⅝
100	sh Leh Na	34⅜	200 do	50⅝
100	do	34⅝	160 do	50⅝
400	do	34⅝	106 sh Leh V R	56
116	sh Penna R	58⅝	12 sh Mor Cl Pf	65
100	do	58⅝	109 sh C & Am R	122
5	do	58¾		

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116@116⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 114⅛@114⅜; do., 1864, 113@114; do., 1865, 113⅛@114; do., July, 1865, 111⅞@112⅛; do. do., 1867, 112⅛@112⅜; 1868, 112⅛@112⅜; do., 10-40s, 107⅛@107⅞; Cur. 6s, 112⅜@112⅝. Gold, 114¼.

Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116@116⅛; do., 1862, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1864, 113@114; do. 1865, 113⅛@114; do. 1865, new, 111⅞@112⅛; do. 1867, do. 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1868, do., 112⅜@112⅝; 10-40s, 107⅛@107⅞; U. S. 90 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112⅝@112⅞; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 113⅞@114⅛; Silver, 109@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $855@865; Central Pacific R. R., $920@930; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $750@760.

Narr & Ladner, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	113⅞	10·26 A. M.	114⅛
10·07 "	114	10·28 "	114⅛
10·19 "	114⅛	11·25 "	114⅛
10·25 "	114	12·00 M.	114

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Wednesday, April 27.—Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet, and sells in a retail way at $9·25@9·50 for good and prime. Timothy ranges from $6·25 to 7. In Flaxseed nothing doing.

The Flour market is without special change, the demand being confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased 900 barrels, in lots, at $4·37½@4·50 for superfine; $4·50@5 for extras; $5·25@5·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5·50@6 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·50@6·25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $6·50@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

There is but little activity in the Wheat market, and very little demand except for prime lots, which are in small supply. Sales of Indiana and Pennsylvania red at $1·27@1·30. Rye may be quoted at $1·05 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is more active and rather firmer. Sales of 7000 bushels yellow at $1·15@1·16, chiefly at the former rate, afloat. Oats are unchanged; 4600 bushels Western and Pennsylvania sold at 61@65c. 5000 bushels California Barley sold on secret terms.

In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 per ton.

Whisky is dull and nominal at $1·05 for iron-bound packages.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18 karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 25 wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

CROQUET.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
CROQUET,
16 different kinds from $4 per set up,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
mwsj R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

CROQUET
Furnished the Trade.
W. G. PERRY,
4 23smwsat No. 728 ARCH Street.

PROPOSALS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

To Railroad Contractors.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, corner of Cedar street, New York, until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1870, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the Grading, Masonry, Bridging and Ballasting of that portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the State of Minnesota, extending from the Dalles of the St. Louis River to the Red River, the western boundary of Minnesota (a distance of about 230 miles), including everything requisite to complete the road-bed for a single track, and necessary side tracks, ready to receive the rail superstructure. Proposals may be for the work in detail, or by the mile.

The said Company will also receive Proposals, at the same time and place, for the timber cross-ties, and for the iron rails, spikes, and fixtures for the road as above. The iron rails to be delivered on the dock at Duluth, Minnesota, or at the crossing of the Mississippi River, and the ties to be received according to blank forms which will be ready for distribution on WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1870, at the office of the Company, as above, where plans of the structures, and maps and profiles of the road, with full specifications, can then be seen, and the time allowed for completion of the contracts made known.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed to be for the interest of the Company.

Printed circulars containing full information will be furnished on application, by mail or otherwise, to EDWIN F. JOHNSON, Chief Engineer, or to the President of the Company, at the office, No. 120 BROADWAY, as above.

J. GREGORY SMITH,
President Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
New York, April 26, 1870. 4 27 10t

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see the Third Page.*]

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.
ADAM EVERLY'S BENEFIT.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 29.
THE FAST FAMILY.
UNUSUAL CAST.

Mons. Benoiton	F. F. Mackay
Didier	Adam Everly
Prudent	Robert Craig
Champrose	L. James
Formichel	R. M. Hemple
Polydore	Mrs. G. F. Stoddart
Fan-Fan	Little Nellie
Francois	T. Maher
Muller	G. Osborne
Architect	J. Werth
CLOTILDE	Mrs. JOHN DREW
Blanche	Miss Lizzie Price
Adolphine	Mrs. Thayer
Rose	Miss Annie Firman
Camille	Mrs. Meigs
Madame Benoiton	

SPITALFIELDS WEAVER.

Brown, a Retired Weaver	Adam Everly
Simmons, His Friend	Robert Craig

Box Sheet now open. 4 27 3t

UMBRELLAS, ETC.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF POPONGEE Parasols, all colored linings. The latest styles of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, at HINCKLEY'S old stand, No. 905 VINE St. 4 25 13trp

NATURE'S GIFTS,
SCIENTIFICALLY DEVELOPED.

As mankind, from indiscretion or other causes, has been doomed to suffer from disease, so also has remedy for disease been provided. Our hills and valleys abound with roots and herbs, which if scientifically prepared and compounded, will restore health and vigor to the invalid. To find such a remedy we should seek one that has stood the test of age.

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
A
Sure Cure for Liver Complaint,
Sure Cure for Dyspepsia,
Sure Cure for Debility,
Sure Cure for Jaundice,
Sure Cure for Marasmus,
And all affections arising from weakness or want of action in the Liver or Digestive Organs. The great remedy for
IMPURE BLOOD,
And all diseases arising from it. The great preventive
FEVER AND AGUE.

It is an impossibility for any one to have Fever and Ague if they will use a few bottles of this remedy each spring and fall.

$100 $100 $100

Will be given for any case of this disease that occurs to any one that uses the Bitters or Tonic as a preventive.

Those who have the Fever and Ague will find, after the chills have stopped, that by using a few bottles of the Bitters or Tonic, that the disease will not return.

These remedies will rebuild their Constitution faster than any other known remedy.

The remedies were placed before the public thirty years ago, with all the prejudices of so-called "patent medicine" operating against them, but gradually their virtues became known, and now, to-day, they stand at the head of all preparations of their class, with the indorsement of eminent judges, lawyers, clergymen, and physicians.

Read the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless soon checked by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

H
Constipation,
Flatulence,
Inward Piles,
Fulness of Blood to the Head,
Acidity of the Stomach,
Nausea,
Heartburn,
Disgust for Food,
Fulness or Weight in the Stomach,
Sour Eructations,
Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach,
Swimming of the Head,
Hurried or Difficult Breathing,
Fluttering at the Heart,
Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture,
Dimness of Vision,
Dots or Webs before the Sight,
Dull Pain in the Head,
Deficiency of Perspiration,
Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes,
Pain in the Side,
Back,
Chest,
Limbs, etc.
Sudden flushes of Heat,
Burning in the Flesh,
Constant imagining of Evil,
and Great Depression of Spirits.

All indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with impure blood.

O
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS

Is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made, are gathered in Germany; all the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of this Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters; hence it is free from all the objections incident to the use of a liquor preparation.

O
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN TONIC

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters with the purest quality of Santa Cruz Rum, Oranges, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required.

TESTIMONY

Like the following was never before offered in behalf any medicinal preparation:—

HON. G. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:—
Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" to a good Tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases
F
of debility and want of nervous action in the system.
Yours, truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, April 23, 1866.
I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.
Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

HON. GEO. SHARSWOOD,
Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.
I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German
L
Bitters is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost immediately.
GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. WM. F. ROGERS,
Mayor of the city of Buffalo, N. Y.
Mayor's Office, Buffalo, June 23, 1868.
I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in
A
my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects.
WM. F. ROGERS.

HON. JAMES M. WOOD,
Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.
I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with dys-
N
pepsia. I had the dyspepsia so badly that it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure.
JAS. M. WOOD.

JOHN EUTERMARKS, ESQ.,
Law Partner of Judge Maynard, Williamsport, Pa.
This is to certify that I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters" for dyspepsia, and found it an invaluable remedy.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrap-
D
per of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.
Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store,
NO. 631 ARCH STRRET,
Philadelphia, Pa.
CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor,
FORMERLY C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle	$1 00
Hoofland's German Bitters, half dozen	5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles	1 50
per bottle, or half a dozen for	7 50

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy in order to get the genuine.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS and Dealers in Medicines everywhere. 4 16 swtp6f

WISHART'S COLUMN.

THE MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF TAR.

The pine tree has long been known to possess valuable medical properties. For pulmonary diseases it is doubtful whether any remedy has as yet been discovered equal to it. It seems to change and renew the very structure on which it acts, and to infuse into the system an indescribable power equal to the natural power before disease had even taken hold of the body, so as to make, as it were, an entirely new tissue, and to give a newness of life and energy which one who has been sick a long time knows the value of but cannot fully describe. The great objection, however, to all tar preparations has been their unpleasant taste, and consequent liability to sickness and nauseate the stomach. We have before us, however, a preparation of the kind referred to, which obviates all these objections, and is as agreeable to the palate as it is valuable in the cure of disease. We mean "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial," a real, genuine, *bona fide* medicinal cordial, distilled from the pine tree by a process known only to the Doctor himself, the sale and popularity of which are only equalled by the amount of suffering it has relieved, and the number of diseases it is so well calculated to effectually cure. In the Pine Tree Tar Cordial the invalid may be sure he has a remedy of very extraordinary power for throat and lung affections, and when taken in conjunction with the "Great American Dyspepsia Pills," an infallible cure for dyspepsia, liver complaint, sick headache, and the many ailments arising from a disordered state of the liver and digestive organs.

In our sphere as publishers we feel some degree of cautiousness in what we recommend to our readers, but when we know of anything of value to the public we shall not hesitate to make it known through our columns. We advise those of our readers who are suffering from dyspepsia, etc., to give Dr. Wishart's celebrated remedies a trial.

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients at the office parlors. Associated with him are three consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public free of charge.

This opportunity is offered by no other institution in the country.

Thousands of certificates of absolute cure (when all else failed to afford relief), as well as recommendatory letters without number, have been received by Dr. Wishart, the proprietor, attesting the uniform success with which they have been employed. Many of said letters are from the highest sources, including eminent statesmen, Governors, State judges, clergymen, etc.—men slow to be convinced, prejudiced perhaps at first, but feeling themselves under a sense of duty bound to tell the Doctor what they had done for them and to recommend them to others. The Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial are sold by all druggists throughout the world. They can also be obtained at Dr. WISHART'S GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE, No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia, where a successful practising physician can be consulted each day, free of charge. Those in need of professional aid or counsel will do well to make a note of the above. Communications by mail, soliciting professional advice, *will be considered strictly confidential and promptly answered, free of charge.* The most complete stock of Family Medicines, Hair Preparations, Perfumery, etc., in the city. Give us a trial. Address all communications,

L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,
4 16 swåmf§p PHILADELPHIA.